CITY-ON-A-HILL

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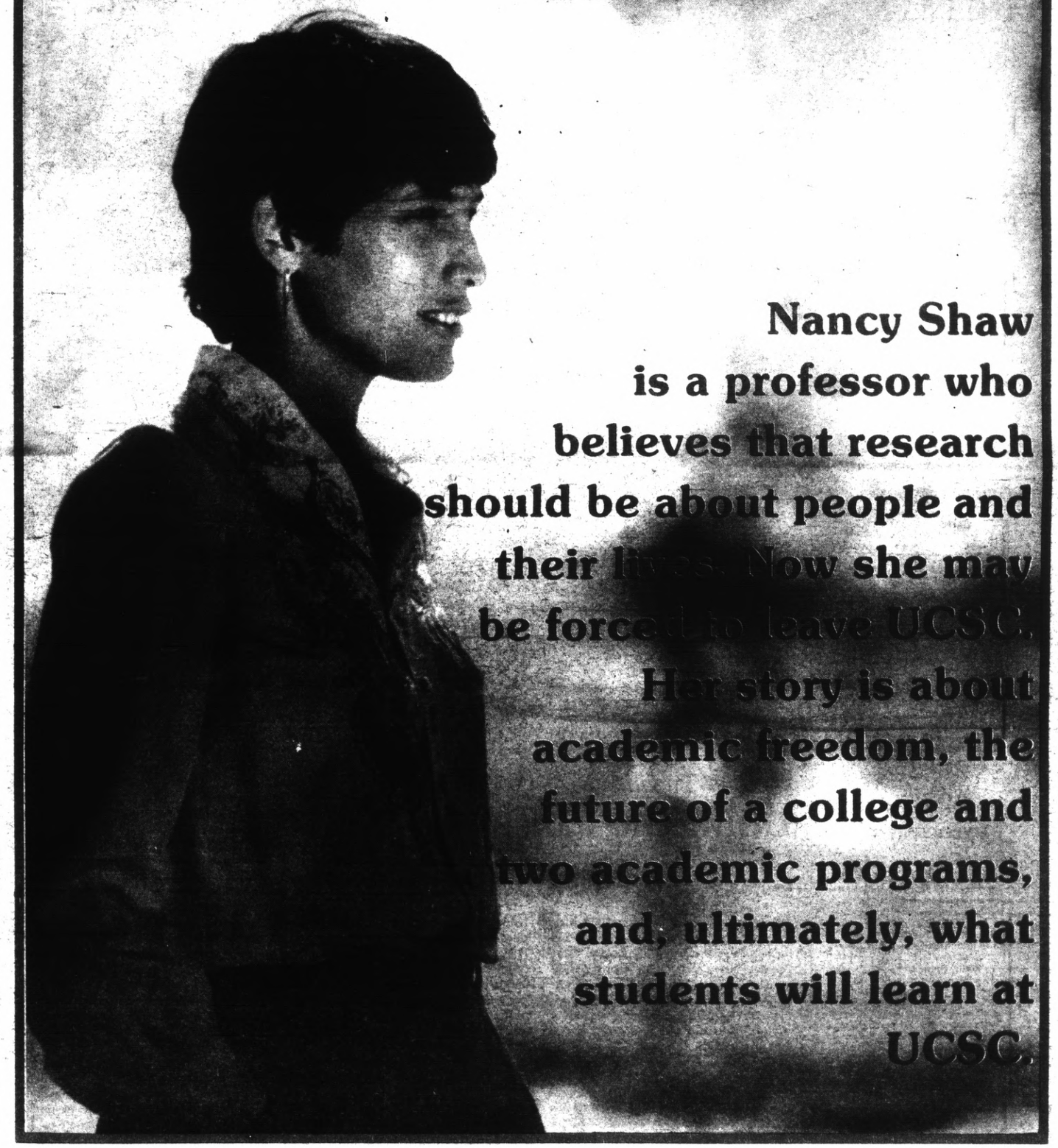

Nancy Shaw is a professor who believes that research should be about people and their lives. Now she may be forced to leave UCSC. Her story is about academic freedom, the future of a college and two academic programs, and, ultimately, what students will learn at UCSC.

CITY ON A HILL

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NEWS

LAST CATNAP AT THE CAPITAL: Senator S. I. Hayakawa made a dramatic withdrawal from the 1982 senatorial race Sunday at the California Republican Party convention in Monterey this Sunday. Charges of snoozing in the Senate, a drained campaign chest and abysmally low ratings in the polls had contributed to the decline of the 75 year old senator's political fortunes. Hayakawa claimed that his major reason for retiring was his inability to campaign for reelection and to perform his duties in the Senate, but sources inside the Republican party claimed that pressure had been brought to bear on Hayakawa to resign by higher-ups in the party, including Senator Paul Laxalt and drugstore magnate Justin Dart. Ironically, Hayakawa had planned to drop out of the campaign weeks ago, but aides to the Senator said that the pressure tactics brought to bear on Hayakawa will be named to an ambassadorship by the Reagan administration. In the meantime, Hayakawa will be free to pursue pet issues, such as his plan for a consitutional amendment to make English the only language to be used for official purposes in the US.

POSTAL BOMBARDMENT: NATO headquarters in Brussels is under attack by thousands of postcards from Soviet youths calling for an end to the "reckless arms race." Since mid-December seven full mail sacks of post cards from Soviet students have snarled postal operations at NATO headquarters in what may be the first Soviet direct mail propaganda campaign. The cards demand that NATO generals stop "the reckless arms race you are imposing on the world" and accuse the generals of plotting to blow up the world. The cards have to be sorted to make sure that there is nothing important between them and are eventually burned with the rest of NATO's scrap paper.

AN OLD GRUDGE: Kamal Arikan, the Turkish Consul-General for Los Angeles, was shot to death on a West Los Angeles street corner while his car was stopped at a traffic light last Thursday afternoon. Moments after the shooting a group calling themselves the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide phoned in a communique to the Associated Press bureau in Washington claiming responsibility for the assassination. Armenian nationalists accuse the Turks of massacring 1.5 million of their countrymen just before the first World War. On Monday, Hampig (Harry) Sassounian, 19 was arrested on suspicion of murdering the Turkish diplomat. Los Angeles police are still searching for a second suspect in the slaying.

The Red Brigade forces Gen. Dozier to listen to loud rock, forbids him to jog.

A NEW GRUDGE: Brigadier General James Dozier was liberated Thursday from 42 days as a hostage of the Red Brigade, the Italian terrorist group. Dozier was none the worse for his experience. "I was treated with business-like indifference" he told a press conference in Rome Tuesday. The Red Brigade made no attempt to extract military secrets or to indoctrinate him during his captivity, Dozier said, adding that he spent most of his captivity playing cards, exercising, and reading. His worst ordeal, he claimed, was being forced to wear earphones connected to a tape deck. "It was hard rock at full blare...you ought to try it some time. I just don't see how teenagers do it."

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION: Government soldiers of the US-backed El Salvador junta killed 19 men and women in a San Salvador suburb early last Sunday. Families of the victims said that soldiers came to their houses at midnight to take the victims away. Miriam Villanueva said that "the soldiers said I had nothing to worry about as they took my daughter away. A short time later we started hearing gunfire." One man said that his son, 20, was taken away and that his daughters, 13, 14, and 16, were raped by soldiers. Reporters who went to the shooting scene said some of the victims were in their underwear, they bore cigarette burns, and that most had been shot at close range.

YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK: Eighty-one million dollars in US military and economic aid will be sent to El Salvador's military junta this year and the Reagan administration is requesting an additional $100 million in aid, despite continued reports of civilian massacres committed by the country's military. Last week, President Reagan certified that the Salvadoran government was making progress in preventing human rights violations. The certification was required for a $26 million foreign aid bill to be sent. On Monday, Reagan said he will send another $55 million from an emergency fund that does not require congressional approval. Reagan's actions are criticized by House Democrats that question increased spending on a regime blamed for the deaths of 25,000 civilians in the last two years. Clarence L. Long (D-Md) regards El Salvador as a "bottomless pit." Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Tuesday that the US will do "whatever is necessary" to prevent the overthrow of El Salvador by guerrillas. Haig did not exclude the use of US troops.

Panther Parade

Doing the Fair Rent Shuffle

by John Daugherty

Refusing to stand by idly while their already-deflated incomes get squeezed still further by skyrocketing rents, the Gray Panthers led a march last Saturday supporting proposed "fair rent" controls. The crowd, including the Panthers and dozens of younger participants, swelled in number as they made their way from San Lorenzo Park to City Hall.

Their message to onlookers was clear. Signs suggested "People Before Rent Profits." Slogans like "We love our Pacific Mall merceants—lower rents mean more money to spend" reverberated. Members of both the Gray Panthers and the Santa Cruz Housing Action Committee (SCHAC), the other group behind the march, were pleased with the public response.

"I think it went great," SCHAC organizer Linda Kahn commented afterwards. Besides the presence of 58 marchers at City Hall, Kahn was encouraged by the favorable community reaction toward the possibility of rent control. She expected "a large number" of tenants to attend the first public hearing on rent control this week, where a SCHAC-sponsored proposal would be presented to the City Council.

"It just seems that rents are too high and something needs to be done," said Jack Hillis. As both a Gray Panther and a driver for the "Meals on Wheels" program, Hillis has met many older people who spend "40 to 50 percent" of their incomes on housing, a figure he believes to be "obscene." Having worked with SCHAC during an earlier (1979) drive for rent control, he knows that any measures restricting or "regulating" rents face stiff opposition. "I don't expect the city council to pass a rent control ordinance," Hillis said, "if we don't show public support."

If the city council does adopt a set of rent controls, the two groups behind the recent march will carefully watch what happens. According to SCHAC member Glen Schaller, the group would like to see the authority behind most controls, a rent control board, set up as soon as possible. SCHAC's other responsibility would be to inform all Santa Cruz tenants of their rights.

The Gray Panthers, as Hillis expressed it, want to be sure any rent control is carried out fairly. "The Panthers will monitor what happens," Hillis concluded, "We are not a fly-by-night organization. We won't go away." ✓

Jack Hillis and members of the Gray Panthers address the city council *photos by Mike Kay*

Rent Control Forum

Big Crowd, No Action

by Bruce Leshan

The seats of the Civic were filled and the crowd edged out on to the floor as the people of Santa Cruz met for a kind of "town meeting" on the area's most divisive issue—rent control. There were islands of Voters Against Rent Control with fluorescent orange No Rent Control stickers on their lapels, but it was the Santa Cruz Housing Action Committee's (SCHAC) snappy organizing drive to get tenants to the meeting that really paid off. About 80 percent of the 1800 people at the meeting on Tuesday night stood and cheered for rent control.

The city council called the meeting to hear what renters had to say about an issue which has been a key focus of Santa Cruz politics for four years. The hearing started with a coin toss to decide whether rent controllers or anti-rent controllers would speak first. After three hours of debate, it ended with no clear winners. The council adjourned without taking any action.

Rent control has been defeated twice in Santa Cruz. So, while John Laird and Mardi Wormhoudt were overwhelmingly elected as part of the progressive council majority on a platform of support for some kind of rent control, progressive councilmembers are worried that any direct action by the council to enact rent control would lead to a battle at the polls during the summer when, due to the absence of students, progressive issues stand the least chance of victory.

The other action considered by the council is to place a rent control proposal before the voters in June. The council would need to take action at their February 23 meeting in order to get a rent control referendum on the June ballot.

The debate at the hearing centered largely on a proposed law drawn up by SCHAC. Under the draft, 30 days after the ordinance is adopted rents will be frozen for a month. After the month, rents will be rolled back to the level they were one year before. The council will also be required to appoint a seven-member Rent Control Board. Six months after the adoption of the law the board will establish a rate of increase based on the costs to the landlord. The board would consider individual petitions from landlords or tenants for special adjustments.

The draft law would also require landlords to pay interest on security deposits. Owners of rental units would only be able to evict tenants if the renters didn't pay their rent, if the landlord or his/her immediate relatives needed to move into the unit, or if the house had to be emptied to make repairs. New rental units would be exempt from the ordinance

The council majority itself is divided over the proposed ordinance. Wormhoudt said, "I don't know whether I support the ordinance. I'm not saying I oppose it—I just don't support it."

However, Bruce Van Allen, the only actual tenant among the majority, said, "I'd like to pass it right now."

Anti-rent control speakers at the hearing proposed a voluntary process of negotiation as an alternative to rent control. Doug Austin of Voters against Rent Control said "peer pressure from property owner to property owner is simple and effective." He argued that lenders avoid rent control areas "like the plague" leading to an even greater shortage of rental housing. If the council passes rent control, Austin threatened, "we're committed to fighting you all the way."

Responded a homeowner and supporter of rent control to the voluntary plan, "they are not my peers and I don't think they will succumb to my peer pressure. We have gone far enough in one direction. Its time to try something new." ✓

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"The administration is trying to turn back the clock to a time which never existed, when students swallowed goldfish and professors didn't concern themselves with the world around them."

The Professor, the Chancellor, and Academic Freedom

by Ann Scott Knight

Acting against the recommendations of UCSC faculty, students, and scholars from around the country, Chancellor Sinsheimer has tentatively denied tenure to Community Studies Professor Nancy Shaw because her research is "very difficult to regard as scholarly."

The Chancellor's decision has caused indignant protest from Oakes College, where Shaw teaches, from Community Studies, and from Women's Studies, as well as from community groups in the city of Santa Cruz.

Especially criticized is the Chancellor's view that Shaw's work is "grievously lacking" in its objective of "scholarship and the advancement of basic knowledge."

Shaw has performed extensive studies of women's health care. Her book *Forced Labor: Maternity Care in the United States* was the result of years of research in maternity wards across the country and is considered "a benchmark in its field," according to Shaw. She spent two years researching women's health care in prisons as a Post-Doctoral Fellow at Yale University. Her research has appeared in sociological journals as well as in professional publications, and was submitted as testimony before Congressional subcommittees. "Mine was the first systematic work about health conditions for women in American prisons," said Shaw.

The Chancellor's decision was written in a letter on January 21 to Dean of Social Sciences Isebill Gruhn. Like all tenure candidates who receive a tentative negative, Shaw has one month in which to submit additional material to reverse the decision. If the Chancellor does not reverse his decision, Shaw will be dismissed from the university within a year of the date of the final decision.

Shaw's tenure review began in June of 1980. Since then she has formally complained of unnecessary delays and hired a lawyer to advise her of her legal rights in the case.

Tenured faculty at Community Studies and Oakes College unanimously recommended Shaw for promotion to tenure. Professor William Friedland, Chairperson of Community Studies, in a letter to Shaw on December 10, 1980, described Shaw's work as "crucial not only to the development of students in Community Studies, but to the work of the whole Santa Cruz campus as a scholarly institution."

Candidates for tenure at UCSC are judged by three criteria: teaching, service to the campus community, and research. "The issue here is not her teaching or her service to the community," said Dean Gruhn, adding that her teaching and service were deemed excellent by everyone reviewing her work. "The issue is the quality of her research."

While the Chancellor claims that Shaw's work could have been done by "any skilled investigative journalist...or persons employed by public service agencies," scholars and professionals from all over the country, in letters written to Community Studies and Oakes, found her work scholarly, serious and excellent. A professor of medicine at another university wrote: "Her work is an excellent model for academics who attempt to be serious scholars and responsible citizens committed to social action."

A professor of sociology writing as an external reviewer of Shaw's work said her work "stands by itself as an important addition to scholarly understanding of some major features of American Sociology...She is a first rate scholar who has acquired the rare ability to do sound academic work and make it count in the real world."

Shaw said that her research could not be done by an investigative journalist because "my research utilizes sociological research methods, which mleans spending months or years in systematic observation. I don't just talk to the people with exciting stories."

But Shaw, and other professors and students, feel that the tentative denial of tenure criticizes not only the quality of her research, but also the type of research she does. "My research involves issues of equality—race and sex," said Shaw. "My concern is to understand institutions and make people understand so they can do something about them. That shouldn't be threatening to the university, but maybe it is.

"My overall research deals with painful areas of human interaction," she said in a letter to the Chancellor. "It is inevitable that such work generates emotion and controversy."

"I may not fit some people's notion of what an academic should be like," she added. "I'm not afraid. I'm not intimidated. Perhaps that's unsettling to some people on campus."

Shaw believes that the Chancellor fails to acknowledge the quality of her research because "my writing is in feminist style, a woman's style. People don't take writing about women and their lives or sexism as seriously as they do writing about institutions from a male point of view. I make my writing more accessible to people, which makes it seems unimportant to some people.

"It takes a certain kind of arrogance to insist that people speak a certain type of language, or perform a certain type of research. It bothers me that some forms of knowledge are considered better than others," she added.

"I may not fit some people's notion of what an academic should be like. I'm not afraid. I'm not intimidated. Perhaps that's unsettling to some people on campus."

photo by Mike Kay

Oakes Professor Roberto Crespi, who teaches Latin American literature and has tenure, feels that what is at stake is academic freedom at UCSC. "The Chancellor cannot define what kind of research goes on here. He cannot define what is or is not scholarly research."

Crespi feels that what is under attack is the type of research Shaw does—research relating to inequality, research which takes a political stance. And because this type of research and teaching is the specialty of Oakes, Crespi feels that Shaw's tentative denial of tenure is a direct attack on Oakes.

"In the past few years, Oakes has lost a lot of its junior [untenured] faculty," he commented. Since 1978 three Oakes professors have been denied tenure, and two others, including Shaw, have been given a tentative negative status.

"We are already at a sub-critical level of faculty," said Oakes Professor of Education Art Pearl, "and each loss is more devastating. [Shaw's tentative negative] is an attack on Oakes and an attack on what constitutes legitimate social science, which may be even more ominous than the attack on Oakes.

"Nancy publishes to a broad audience concerned with important social policies like women's health and women in prison. These are not hot items in academics," continued Pearl, who has taught at UCSC since 1972.

"Community Studies is one of the few innovative enterprises of the early days of this campus. It's geared around the process of social change. But how long can we carry on this enterprise when we don't feel support from the center, when our personnel is going down? When a person like Nancy gets such strong support, when the external comments are detailed and analytical, and she gets a tentative negative, there is reason to ask, are they sending us messages?"

Students and faculty in the Women's Studies program are also protesting Shaw's tentative denial of tenure. "Women's Studies exists on the margin," said Coordinator Bettina Aptheker. "There is a struggle for every course, and every woman faculty member who is willing to teach a course is vital. With [the tentative denial of] a woman like Nancy, who does so much, a serious blow has been dealt to the program."

Aptheker said she was "stunned" by the Chancellor's letter to Gruhn, and "astounded by the brutality of the institution." She thinks the Chancellor has "acted in an extraordinary manner in presuming to judge the content and theoretical competence [of Shaw's work]." She says his attitude is a "basic violation of Nancy's academic freedom."

"Nancy's work is politically radical because it gives a voice to people who have had no voice before. He [the Chancellor] doesn't have any concept of that, he doesn't know what she's talking about. He doesn't understand, so he dismisses, which is a profoundly sexist thing to do. He has overstepped his authority in using his power to deny her tenure," she added.

Shaw's support extends beyond the UCSC community. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Women's Health Collective and a member of the Santa Cruz Women's Prisoner Support Group. One of her last projects in the community was a study of health care on the westside of town, commissioned by the city council.

Jo Kenny worked closely with Shaw on the westside health care survey and found that Shaw "put a lot of energy into the survey. She was sensitive to the needs of the community, yet communicated the material in a sound, scientific way.

Aptheker says that the chancellor's attitude toward Shaw is a "basic violation of Nancy's academic freedom....He has overstepped his authority in using his power to deny her tenure."

"The administration is trying to turn back the clock to a time which never existed, when students swallowed goldfish and professors didn't concern themselves with the world around them. This is insane," he added.

Not only does Shaw "represent" the type of teaching and research being done at Oakes, she also typifies the Community Studies faculty. And Community Studies, like Oakes, is suffering from a severe faculty shortage.

Community Studies is one of the smallest boards on campus, with five tenured faculty members. Of the four junior faculty members, including Shaw, one has resigned, one has been refused tenure, one (Shaw) has a tentative negative status, and one is in the middle of the tenure review process. The Community Studies board has not hired a tenure-track professor since 1975.

There is a tendency to worry, to feel paranoid," said Friedland. "We're in trouble and we're vulnerable."

"From my perspective," he continued, "She's one of the few university professors with strong connections in the community. People in town are outraged. They don't want to see her go," said Kenny.

In the next weeks, students from Women's Studies, Community Studies and Oakes will be holding meetings and demonstrations protesting the Chancellor's decision regarding Shaw. Oakes and Community Studies professors will solicit more outside opinions and letters in an attempt to reverse the Chancellor's decision.

Shaw sees the fight ahead as much bigger and more complex than her own promotion. "The issues here are the future of Oakes College and whether it will be given a legitimate chance," said Shaw. "The issue is Community Studies and the kinds of research we do, what we stand for. The issue concerns feminism and whether feminist research has a place at UCSC, whether research which speaks to the needs of the poor and Third World people is considered important. It can only benefit the university that these issues are being addressed." ✓

Rumors fly.

The tenure review process—which almost every junior faculty member eventually goes through—is a matter of strictest confidentiality. And because meetings and evaluations are secret, rumors are a common occurrence. The truth is simply unavailable.

In a case like Community Studies Professor Nancy Shaw's, whose promotion to tenured professor was tentatively denied by Chancellor Sinsheimer, the confidentiality is especially frustating. Both her college (Oakes) and her board of studies unanimously recommended her for promotion to tenure. But Sinsheimer tentatively denied that promotion. Somewhere along the complex line of committees and reviews involved in evaluating her, something happened. Legally, she will never know who or what turned against her.

Dean of Social Sciences Isebill Gruhn claims that confidentiality "protects the tenure candidate," and ensures that the candidate's personal affairs do not come under public scrutiny.

But others, including Shaw, believe that confidentiality works the other way, protecting the people reviewing the candidate. "It's very frustrating," she says. "There are senior faculty members on campus who know what's going on and won't tell me.

"It bothers me that the University of California feels it should have special rights with employees that other public service agencies don't have," she added. "They maintain the myth that the university does something different when it evaluates its employees. As long as they keep the myth operating they can justify outrageous things like denying an employee access to his or her own personnel file."

Barrie Thorne, a visiting professor of sociology from Michigan State University, thinks that the secrecy of the tenure review process is "a form of feudalism." According to Thorne, at Michigan State, tenure candidates know who is evaluating them and what they are saying.

"This system is unhealthy," says Thorne, "it's chewing people up. People can hide behind secrecy and rumors flourish. I think it's a violation of civil liberties as I understand them."

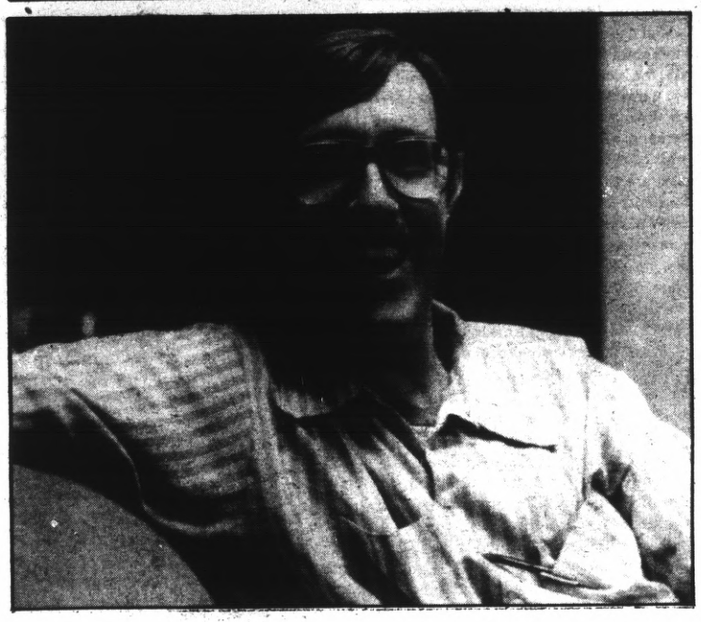
The candidate is eventually given summaries of his or her evaluations from the board of studies or the college. But he or she will never know—unless there is a leak—what other members of the review committees—the Senate Committee on Academic Personnel, the ad hoc tenure review committee, and the Vice-Chancellor—have said.

"It could be that some accusations about the candidate are totally unfounded," says Thorne, "but candidates don't have the right to respond."

Shaw's case has dragged on for more than 20 months. According to Barbara Brogan, Acting Coordinator of the Academic Personnel office, the normal length of a tenure review is about a year. When there is an unusual delay in the process, the tenure candidate is faced with months and months of uncertainty, all the time knowing that his or her job is on the line.

The final decision, especially if it is negative, is bound to cause frustration and insecurity. And the candidate will never know who or what caused the final negative decision, and the resulting loss of employment. ✓

—Ann Scott Knight



One student claimed that Von Der Muhll "tried to make the college more mainstream, to take the emphasis away from the Third World. But you can see it's a radical college."

Unhappy Days at Merrill

by David Frauenfelder

With the hiring of Ralph C. Guzman as provost of Merrill College, Merrill has finally gotten a chief administrator with a Third World background. It has also ended the two-and-a-half-year tenure of George Von Der Muhll, a period punctuated by chaos and bickering in the college, and the fear that Merrill itself, as the center of Third World studies at UCSC, was threatened.

"Merrill has not been a happy community (in the past few years)," said Von Der Muhll. "When I came in, Merrill was not a good place to be. It had a lot of problems in the area of administration and student life... Merrill was in a lot of trouble."

Von Der Muhll cited the reorganization plan developed by Chancellor Sinsheimer to take the academic emphasis off the colleges and on to the individual boards of studies as one of the main sources of Merrill's problems. According to Von Der Muhll, "there were few places where reorganization was felt more bitterly than at Merrill." The Merrill community saw Von Der Muhll's hiring as a demonstration of reorganization because he was selected by Robert Adams, the Dean of Social Sciences, rather than by the college, as Guzman has been. "Robert Adams took a very empirical view," Von Der Muhll said, defending Adams's choice. "Nobody knew how a provost should be appointed, so he thought we'll just see what happens." As former provost of College V and a candidate for the Stevenson provostship, Von Der Muhll appeared to be qualified for the position at Merrill.

However, the community saw him as the "stalking horse, a closet Stevensonian brought in by the Dean of Social Sciences," according to Von Der Muhll. One student who chose not to be named claimed that Von Der Muhll "tried to make the college more mainstream, to take the emphasis away from the Third World. But you can see it's not a mainstream college; it's a radical college." For example, Von Der Muhll attempted to combine the Merrill and Stevenson core courses, an enterprise many students and faculty resented, according to this student, because "Stevenson and Merrill are two different colleges. You can look at them at first glance and see the difference."

Right at the outset of Von Der Muhll's tenure he was not popular. "At the beginning," Von Der Muhll continued, "there was a good deal of bitching (among the faculty), not a lot of charity, and many people had a sense of being victims. When reorganization occurred there were two things people could do: They could withdraw in anger from the college, or seek quietly to help re-build it. The first view was characteristic; only a few shared the second one."

As time went on, Von Der Muhll felt that "the fellows [faculty members] wanted me to run the college with the staff. Merrill fellows in a basic sense did not wish to be of Merrill. I had the most difficulty with people who seemed to be saying that they did not want to participate, but harbored feeling about how the college should be run. My inability to find a formula to work with those people was my most conspicuous failure.

Being unable to communicate with the faculty, I could not understand what they wanted. It became clear that I was not the right person to work with this group."

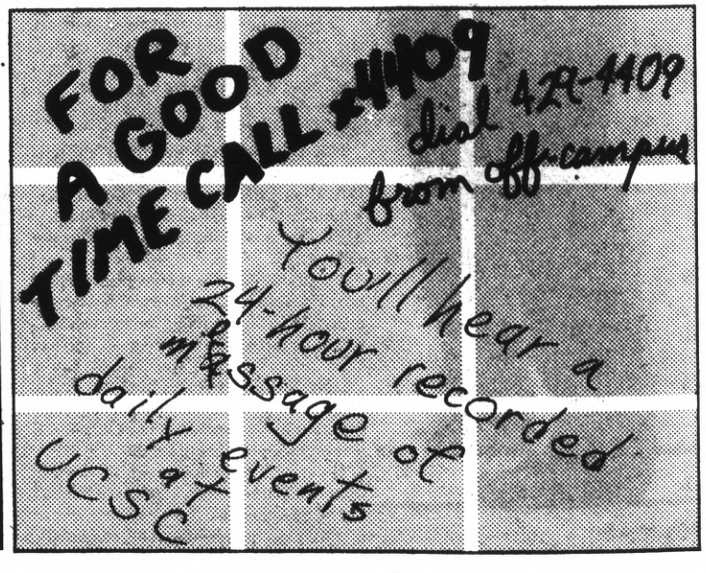
A coalition of four or five distinguished Merrill fellows first asked Von Der Muhll for his resignation, according to another Merrill student, who explained, "It was not the students who were so aware of the problems that were going on."

The main beef the students had, as the first student made clear, was that "He (Von Der Muhll) turned everything over to (Merrill bursar) John Hunter, and disappeared." Hunter has been the center of numerous confrontations with the students, and they believe Von Der Muhll allowed him to do as he pleased with the college. The first student quoted said, "I had some intensely heated arguments with him...John can be good, he's valuable because he's fiscally conservative, but George didn't know when to tell John to quit." Now that Guzman has been hired, Hunter's control over the college has been lessened.

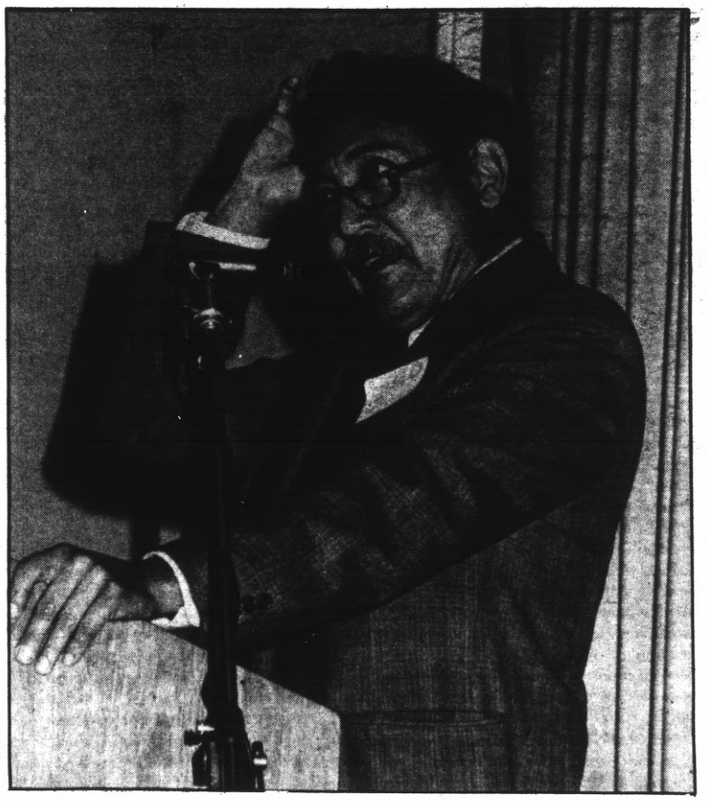
With Guzman now on the scene, the students do not wish to bring up the past. "There's no point in drawing fresh blood," the first student stated. "In November I would have said a lot more, but now there's no reason to close down the channels of communication that Ralph has opened up again."

Von Der Muhll, similarly, is not bitter about leaving and plans to spend more time on his career. "In most respects," he said, "the whole thing was not a failure. Merrill is a much better place today. It is no longer adrift the way it was before I came, and it will be helpful to have a Merrill provost with an ethnic background."

"He's (Von Der Muhll) a well-intentioned man," said the first student quoted. "He just wasn't especially able to work with the Merrill community." ✓



Guzman Takes The Helm at Merrill



by Peter M. Crowley

On January 27, Merrill College inaugurated Raphael C. Guzman as its new provost, the fifth in Merrill's 13-year history and the college's first Third World provost. Following the resignation of Provost Von der Muhll last November, a Search Committee composed of faculty and students reviewed a host of qualified tenured professors, including John Isbister, the faculty assistant to the Academic Vice-Chancellor, anthropologist Carolyn Clark, sociologist Wally Goldfrank and politics professor Bruce Larkin. Guzman, a professor of community studies and politics and a noted authority on Mexican-American immigration, was singled out as the main candidate for the provostship on the basis of his long association with Merrill, his senior standing, and his previous experience as acting provost of Merrill during spring quarter last year.

Mexican by birth, Provost Guzman was born in the village of Moroleon, Guanejuanto. In 1929, at the age of five, he was brought to the United States by his mother to join his father, who was then working in the coal mines in Picton, Colorado. With the onslaught of the Depression, the mines were closed and the family became migrant farm workers, moving all over the southwestern United States. "That meant I went to a lot of schools," says Guzman. "I didn't learn to speak English comfortably until I was 15 years old."

Guzman and his mother finally settled in East Los Angeles, where he attended James A. Garfield High School. However, before he could graduate, World War II began and Guzman joined the Merchant Marine and later the US Navy.

After the war, Guzman's life took a 360-degree turn. With a group of other foreign nationals who had fought with the US armed services, he was awarded American citizenship. He passed a test to obtain his high school graduation certificate and went on to graduate from East Los Angeles Junior College in 1949. In the next ten years, he earned BA and MA degrees in political science at Cal State, Los Angeles, and began work on his doctorate at UCLA, where one of his professors and principal advisors was Dean E. McHenry, who was later to become the founding chancellor of UC Santa Cruz. During the height of the McCarthy period, Guzman was a community organizer, and in 1953, he was instrumental in recruiting Cesar Chavez for the Community Service Organization in North Los Angeles. In the early 1960s, he joined the Peace Corps and, with his wife and daughter, was sent first to Venezuela and later to Peru, where he was placed in charge of several hundred Peace Corps Volunteers.

In 1969, Guzman joined the faculty at Merrill College and in 1971-72 served as co-chair of the exectutive committee that laid out the preliminary plans for UCSC's College Seven (now Oakes College). Provost Guzman has also in the recent past served on the UCSC Academic Senate's affirmative action and educational policy committees, chaired the Latin American Studies committee, and been a consultant to the campus's Educational Opportunity Program. He has been equally active in the area of public service. He has taught English for elderly Mexican immigrants, run a bilingual program in Palo Alto to decrease racial tensions between Chicano and Black children, and been a consultant on alcohol and drug abuse. In 1978, Guzman took a two-year leave of absence from UCSC to serve as deputy assistant secretary of state in the Bureau for Inter-American Affairs. As the highest ranking Latino in the US Foreign Service, he traveled extensively throughout South America and was responsible for helping to shape and carry out American foreign policy there and in Mexico and Central America, his personal emphasis being on human rights in Latin America. In addition, Professor Guzman is the co-author of two books

In his inaugual address, Provost Guzman reiterated his support for the Merrill Field Study Program, the Merrill Library, and the Third World Teaching Resource Center, and stated his hope that Merrill will remain a place "where racism, sexism, and classism are not left unchallenged." Guzman's fresh and innovative approach to Merrill's numerous financial problems has already been noted by both faculty and staff. Among his plans to help find Merrill financial backing are the pending visit of Charles E. Merrill, Jr., the possible invitation of representatives of other foundations and private agencies, and the organization of a series of socials to be held at the Merrill Provost House to seek further support for the college.

UCSC Chancellor Robert L. Sinsheimer has stated that "Professor Guzman's background and experience will richly enhance the multi-cultural perspective and global approach to social issues that gives Merrill its distinctive atmosphere." In the words of former Chancellor McHenry, "Ralph has been through tough times in his life, he knows that everything is not rosy, but he is devoted to the campus and to this college." Merrill may still face some hard times, but the appointment of Ralph Guzman as provost is a step in the right direction. ✓

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Defining "Student Power"

by Laird Harrison

Chancellor Robert L. Sinsheimer presented a proposal for student participation in campus governance in an open panel discussion last week that revealed deep-seated controversy behind the issue of student power in the university.

The proposal is a tardy response to UC President David Saxon's request that all UC chancellors present plans for increased student participation in the university government by June of 1980, and follows extensive research by a student, faculty and administration committee that culminated in a detailed report and proposal by the student members of the committee in February 1981.

The Chancellor's proposal, written after consultation with sources representing various segments of the campus community, drastically reduces the extent of student control suggested by the committee document. It would serve mostly, Sinsheimer said, 'to codify and make general practices which are currently rather sporadic," as well as slightly broadening student representation on boards of study, the council of provosts, and academic senate committees.

The meeting,held January 25 in the Porter Fireside Lounge, included the Chancellor, Provost John Dizikes, Student Body Presidents' Council Representative Fred Civian, and Academic Senate Representative Michael Cowan as panel members. Students present were generally critical of limitations on official student responsibilities in the document, and many particularly cited the lack of a central government that could address the concerns of the united student body.

Civian stressed that students must take responsibility for their own influence in campus government, but emphasized the need for a central organization in their efforts toward "empowerment." He criticized administrative and faculty attitudes toward the university structure as "almost like a feudal organization, a seamless academic community, people having shared rights and responsibilities."

"As politics is much too important to be left to politicians," he said, "I think academics is much too important to be left to academicians..." The document (Sinsheimer's proposal) takes the student as being dependent, that the students have no responsibility for what they are saying, they can speak and that's it."

Civian decried the current structure of student government, complaining that "It's virtually impossible for students to have any conception of what they can do to make alternative academic proposals, without having that centralization that is not going to be provided by anyone except the student themselves. Until we get that campuswide student organization," he said, "students will be kept in a dependent position to the rest of the academic community. We need training and empowerment. I think the best way to do that is to have some kind of democratic organization by the students."

Sinsheimer argued in his opening remarks that "One must understand the university is essentially one of delegated authority," he said. "It is not a democracy at any level."

> *"One must understand the university is essentially... delegated authority. It is not a democracy at any level."*

He was anxious to emphasize the weaknesses of his own position, explaining that "authority originates in the board of regents, that "they retain many authorities for themselves" and that many of the powers delegated to the various university structures "cannot be delegated further." "Frankly," he added, "I wouldn't want to defend all the aspects of the system, but it would be a futile debate; the system is not about to be changed by our opinions here. So accepting the system as it now functions, then, I believe the best decisions will be made by the people responsible for those decisions,if we have a wide range of input from all of the people affected."

The Chancellor stood by the views expressed in his proposal, which mentions"appreciable dissent from the ideological and political tone of the students' draft proposal" and which states a "belief that many of the complex issues of the academy should not be resolved by some egalitarian or 'one-person-one-vote' process, but instead must be addressed by those most competent to do so after they have widely solicited advice and opinion."

The student committee report, on the other hand, stated that "In the administration of student services,students should provide leadership. Administrators and faculty are not students' parents and student fees are not an allowance... It is an expression of inordinately naive pomposity that administrators might consider themselves more capable than students in determining which expenditures of student fees are worthwhile and what lifestyle is the best one for students."

The student proposal included provisions to put final authority in the hands of student government on many important budget decisions and "all matters of student services/activities at UCSC."

Students at the meeting said that a central student government was essential to respond to the central administrative structure, to ameliorate divisions between colleges and the gap between academic and administrative functions, and to focus information on the broad range of student governmental activity, which they felt is not now available.

Michael Cowan,representing the UCSC Academic Senate, agreed with Civian's stress on the responsibility of students to take charge of their own affairs and said that

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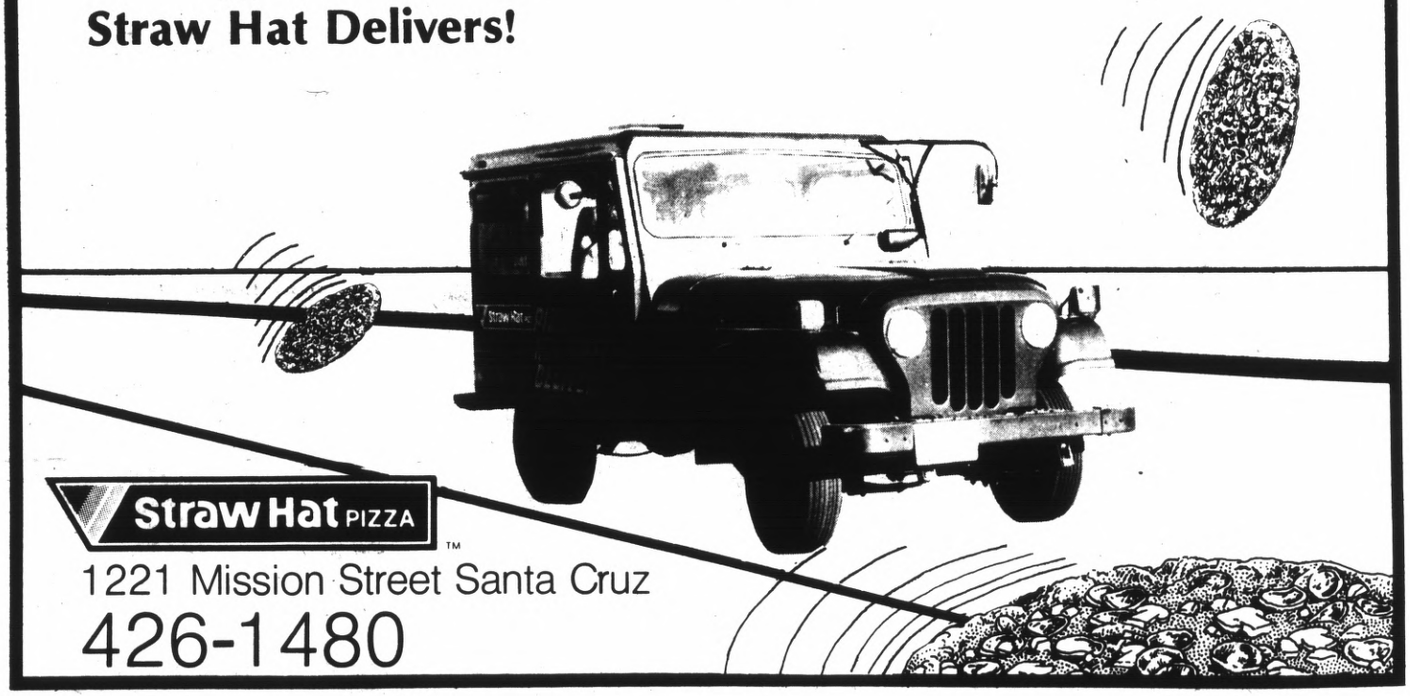

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students did not take advantage of the existing channels for expression. He also said the senate "would welcome some sort of stable" central student organization.

Sinsheimer, though not agreeing that there was any real centralized administration that the student government needed to correspond to, said that "a centralized student organization that would provide coordination for students to interact with all these different agencies... would make sense to me."

"Administrators and faculty are not students' parents and student fees are not an allowance..."

John Dizikes, representing the Council of Provosts, denied the benefits of such an organization, explaining that in his experience this would lead to alienation of the students from their government. He added that greater student representation on the Provosts Council was "a very healthy idea," but that the best avenue for student government was on the collegiate level.

Students at the meeting also brought up the issue of student voting rights on the Academic Senate, a proposal advocated both by the committee report and by Civian in his opening remarks. While admitting the possibility of such a change in procedural law, Sinsheimer and Dizikes agreed that faculty members would be unlikely to agree to such a stipulation, and Cowan argued that it was unnecessary because most decisions on the Senate are arrived at by consensus.

Sinsheimer, in response to students' questions, said that, as in his proposal, he felt all academic credit for student government should come only as "a planned 'field' portion of a regular academic course of study," and that "the university should continue to resist all efforts to dilute the quality of its curriculum and instruction." Cowan referred to a "philosophical debate, that is, to what extent should we get credit for being good citizens," adding that there was "a lot of faculty opposition" to the idea.

The panel discussion underlined a basic premise of student power: that however students argue its merits, they are not likely to get power by requesting it from the faculty of administration, but must organize by such means as are available to them to take it themselves, as power in any situation is seldom simply given away.

Copies of the Chancellor's proposal are available at college offices, the Graduate Division Office, Graduate Boards of Study, the Campus Activities Office, the Student Services Office, and the Chancellor's Office.

Copies of the Advisory Committeeon Student Participation in University Governance Report, whose authors are Timothy Barncastle-Hill, Georgina Dews, and Jeffrey Ringold, are available at the Campus Activities Office, the Chancellor's Office, and the reserve desk of McHenry Library.

Campuswide student government organizations, as they currently exist, can be found at the Cowell A-Frame. ✓

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SPORTS

Touche for Fencers

Question: Who has the best fencing team in the entire UC System?

Answer: UCSC... That's right, we're Number 1!

To the surprise and delight of everyone involved, UCSC's Men's Fencing Team emerged from the 1982 All Cal Fencing Tournament in San Diego as the Overall Champions. In addition, they took first place in all three of the mens' weapons divisions: sabre, foil, and epee. In fact, UCSC's final score was higher than second place UC San Diego and third place UCLA's scores combined. It was an incredible performance all around for UCSC, which had at least two of the top four finishers in each class.

In the sabre class, team captain Richard Rollo finished in first place, followed immediately by Bob Cotter in second, and George Brooks in fourth. In the foil, Ben Blakemore had a chance to take first place, but was hampered by a knee injury in the finals. However, he did finish second, followed by Larry Bouton who finished third.

Finally Brooks, Blakemore, and Bob Cotter finished first, third, and fourth in the epee class. This was the second consecutive year that Blakemore took third place.

UCSC's victory is also surprising because long-time Coach Charles Selberg was not in attendance. For the past several years, Selberg has elected not to travel with or coach the team in competition. Instead, he has confined himself to teaching. However, without Selberg's expert training, the UCSC fencing team would not be nearly as successful as it is now.

Instead, Damon Brown was the team's coach. Brown did a good job, according to Rollo, and was knowledgeable about the rules.

, UCSC was unable to bring along a women's team this year since only one woman, Cindy Milhous, was experienced enough to compete. However, many of the intermediate women fencers should be prepared for the All Cals by next year.

Last year UCSC finished third in the All Cals in all three categories of weapons. As a result, this year's strength was not totally unexpected. What was surprising was the completeness with which UCSC defeated everyone. It was one of the truly remarkable and outstanding weekends of fencing ever for Santa Cruz. But what did you expect? We're *Number 1!*

Racquetball Clinic

Former national paddleball champion and top racquetball pro Steve Keeley will be conducting three two-hour clinics for anyone interested on February 7. He is well known for his knowledge on racquetball and his hilarious anecdotes. Keeley will give individual tips for players, take on any challengers, and play an exhibition match. The clinics will be at 4 pm, 6 pm, and 8 pm. There will be a prize for whoever can score the most points against Keeley. The cost is $12 per person. For more information contact Carole George at 426-0154.

Volleyballers Spiked

The UCSC Volleyball team came just two points short of defeating Santa Clara University in their home opener. The loss was attributed to sloppy passing, the loss of the team's best hitter Gary Griesson for a couple of games, and the superior size of Santa Clara. However, there were some absolutely beautiful stretches of play in which UCSC looked almost flawless. In the end, though, Santa Clara took the match in five games, 15-8, 10-15, 9-15, 15-8, 15-3.

After losing the first game of the match and trailing 9-3 in the second, UCSC looked as if they were going to be routed by Santa Clara. The size and spiking power of Santa Clara seemed unbeatable. However, UCSC went on a tear and outscored their opponents 12-1 to tie up the match.

In game three, UCSC's good play continued as they jumped out to an 8-0 lead. At this point Santa Cruz lost Griesson. Without his power, UCSC was still able to hang on to win 15-9, but the momentum slowly swung over to Santa Clara, who won the fourth game easily.

In the final game, Santa Clara jumped out to a 7-3 lead. At this point Griesson returned and Santa Cruz seemed to have a chance. Griesson put away several Thunderspikes and UCSC surged to a 13-10 lead. Then Santa Clara got the serve, with the score at 12-13, and Santa Cruz couldn't handle a couple of serves and had their last spike blocked. However, the season is young, and UCSC will have a couple of weeks off to work on their fundamentals. The next home game will be February 10 against local rivals Cabrillo College.

photo by Twain Newhart

UCSC's finest fencers, after their big win

700 Protestors Chop Livermore

"This is the beginning of the end of the nuclear arms race," shouted former Pentagon advisor Daniel Ellsberg as he was arrested this Monday, along with 165 other demonstrators who were blockading the University of California's Livermore National Laboratory. Those arrested were among 700 who circled the nuclear weapons research center in order to prevent workers from entering.

After the arrests, according to Livermore Action Group spokesperson Bob Cooper, the blockaders were held for nine hours inside the Livermore lab complex without food or water. Police then dragged the limp protestors to nearby Santa Rita County Jail, where crowded conditions were reported, including one 10 by 10 foot cell which contained 24 women.

Lighter sentences than the protesters expected were handed out at the arraignment on Tuesday, February 2. The arrested blockaders were given a choice of doing seven days of community service for the organization of their choice, spending ten days in jail, or paying a $250 fine (which none of the protesters has opted for). "It's a clear victory for us," says Cooper.

The Livermore Laboratory and the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico are both operated by the University of California and are the two major nuclear weapons research centers in the country.

The Livermore Action Group, organizers of this week's protest, is currently planning a much larger blockade at Livermore to coincide with the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament in June. Those interested in helping organize the protest are asked to call Osha at (415) 841-5965. ✓

—Alex Raskin

Black Heritage Month

graphic by D. T. Chism

The accomplishments of humankind are unfortunately not always documented; countless waves of Black men and women have contributed much to the development of both the ancient and modern societies. In order to acquire the knowledge of these individuals one must go beyond the traditional resources that are available.

History is being rewritten, myths and stereotypes are falling like flies in a mist of truth and consciousness. The need to expose the achievements of Africans as well as Afro-Americans is paramount.

It is highly ironic to suggest that the so called "creators" of ancient philosophy (Plato, Socrates, etc.) had indeed taken their concepts directly from their neighbors to the South (Africa), and what we know as Modern Western philosophy is in fact, African philosophy. Furthermore, we must delve deeper into the historical cover-up and collusion that exists among European anthropologists and social scientist alike. The impact of Black culture in this country is seen in such things as dialect, hair and clothes styles, music, dance, and art; in fact, African art was the main influence of leading modern artists such as Picasso. Black History Month was born out of the need to answer many of the questions that plague Black people about their past.

One of the traditonal African forms of documenting history is a *Greiot* (storyteller). Today, modern *Greiots* tell of untold history: people like Alex Haley, Chancellor Williams, Dr. Diop, Langston Hughes and many others.

Since the period of unrest in 60s, there has sprung a great awakening and a sense of racial identity. Each February we take time to honor our past contributions as we look forward to future contributions. The Black Student Alliance of UCSC invites the Santa Cruz community to share in the enlightenment.

—Black Students Alliance

□□□

February is Black History Month, and there are a number of excellent community activities planned for it. On Saturday, February 13, Barak and Oasis will present ancient Hebrew music somewhere on the UCSC campus. Time and place are not yet set, so watch for it.

On February 19, the annual Humanitarian Awards presentation will be made at Louden Nelson Center. Speakers will include Miguel Estino, who has been working with the Committee for El Salvador, and Francois Vilmenay, who will talk about the Asian refugee situation. Music will be by Mr. Ed. The presentation begins at 7:30 pm; admission is $6.

The following day, February 26, is the Arts and Crafts Fair at the Louden Nelson Center. There will be exhibits and a workshop on African mask-making. Barak and Oasis will be playing ancient Hebrew music here also. Also at the Louden Nelson Center, beginning Monday, February 15, there will be a free photographic exhibit. All events are sponsored by the Santa Cruz chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Cultural Council of Santa Cruz County, and the Cultural Learning Coalition. ✓

—Shari Anderson

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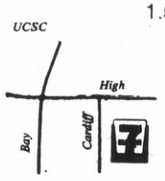

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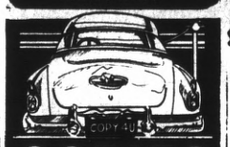

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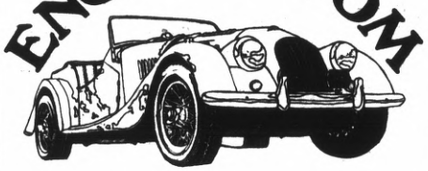

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Nuclear Hall of Shame
Red Light of the Week

by Gail Clapp

First of a Series

Nestled amongst the high rise canyons of San Francisco's financial district is the relatively unknown Nuclear Hall of Shame. This obscure group is comprised of 52 multinational corporations involved in either nuclear weapons production, nuclear energy, or both. Membership ranges from Union Carbide, which is trying to mine uranium from the Black Hills of South Dakota, to Betchtel, which has built over half of America's nuclear power plants. This article is the first in a series acquainting the community with members of the Hall of Shame. Election to the Nuclear hall of Shame was a shoo-in for PG&E, the world's largest electrical utility. Just a few of this giant of the nuclear big league's outstanding achievements are:

Fiscal Responsibility—PG&E owns and hopes to operate the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, which so far has cost $2.4 billion. The rate hike of $1.2 billion a year that PG&E has requested from the California Public Utilities Commission would cover that in just two years. The only obstacle to this sound budgeting concept is that the State Public Utilities Commission prohibits utilities from charging their customers for services they have not yet delivered. According to President Frederick G. Mielke, the utility is prepared to reduce its expenditures if the increase is not granted by cutting services and eliminating the $1 billion spent yearlyto encourage conservation and power production from renewable resources.

Sensitivity to the Environment—A PG$E spokesperson discussing measures being taken against blockaders at Diablo this fall mentioned thousands of rattlesnakes on the plant site. He said they would not be removed because "it isn't for us to kill animals." And addressing the problem of PG&E power plants in Contra Costa county which are boiling 500 million baby fish to death annually, another official said: "The chance of one of those fish growing to an adult is one in a million. Even though all of them were killed, they would have died anyway through Mother Nature's natural processes."

Pioneering New Engineering Techniques—Pencil Whipping and Arm-chair quality assurance are the innovative methods favored by PG&E in the construction of Diablo Canyon: signing inspection reports in the subcontractor's office without inspecting the work in the plant. Another PG&E innovation, the relaxed code, is the practice of changing the building specifications for the plant so that errors would be in conformance, rather than actually fixing problems. As one former quality assurance inspector for Guy F. Atkinson Co. said, "I've had people high up in the organization come up to me and say, 'PG&E wanted us to inspect with the *relaxed code* on the fan cooler.' "

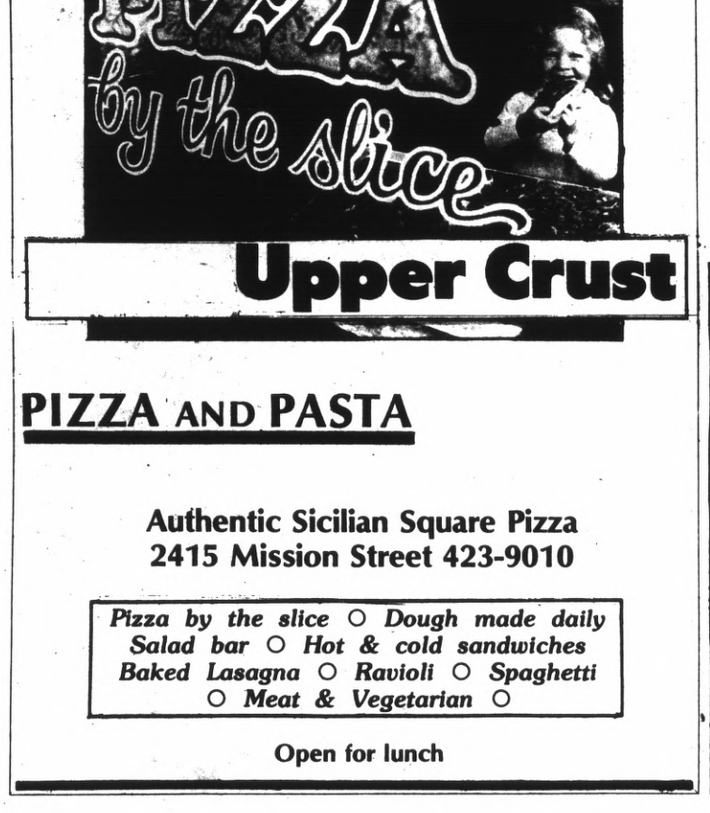
Cooperation With Colleagues—PG&E cuts through red tape and tiresome detail by establishing "informal relation ships," as Harold Denton of the NRC characterized the utility's dealings with John Blume and Associates, the major seismic safety design consultants on Diablo. PG&E enjoys the same informality with Robert I. Cloud Associates, the "independent" review consultant called in to audit the error-ridden plant designs. It recently became known that drafts of Cloud's reports were regularly delivered to PG&E officials for "editing," although such cooperation is frowned upon by the NRC.

Team Spirit—Six PG&E employees who had been involved with the "editing" since October 21, 1981, sat through a meeting with the NRC on November 3 and heard Denton ask whether drafts of Cloud's report would be sent to PG&E before the NRC would recieve them. Not one of the loyal six contradicted PG&E senior vice president George Maneatis, attorney A. Bruce Norton, or Dr. Cloud when they assured the NRC staff that the report was almost finished and, when ready, would go directly to the NRC.

The NRC has held its final public hearings on whether to grant a full operating license for Diablo Canyon. The plant could go on line in less than 100 days. How better could PG&E celebrate its place in the Hall of Shame.

Next week's Choice: **Wells Fargo**

Guided tours pf the Hall of Shame, a rally, and a non-violent demonstration will take place in the financial district on March 22. Non-violent preparations are now being held for people interested in joining the direct action. Contact Gail Clapp for more information at 427-0802. ✓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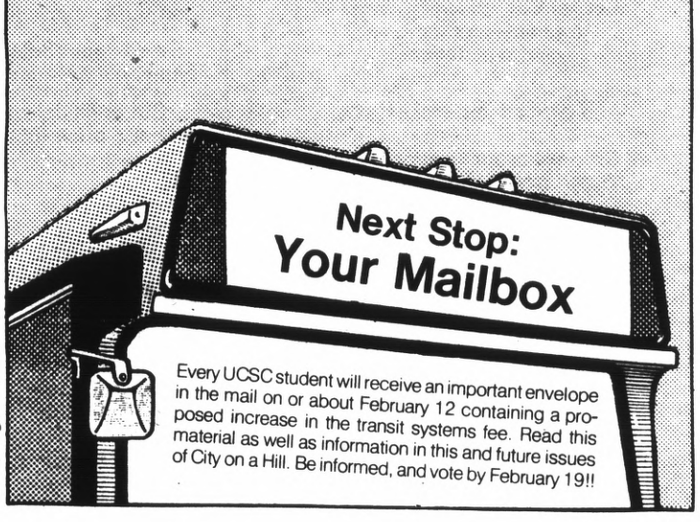
Next Stop:
Your Mailbox
Every UCSC student will receive an important envelope in the mail on or about February 12 containing a proposed increase in the transit systems fee. Read this material as well as information in this and future issues of City on a Hill. Be informed, and vote by February 19!!

CITY CLIPS

photo by Liz Blozan

County Soaked Again

Responding to charges of weak county leadership during last month's flood disaster, Supervisor Chairperson Robley Levy said at last Tuesday's Board of Supervisors meeting that the county's "best efforts" were severely hampered by a lack of cooperation from the state and federal governments.

Most upsetting to the Board were flat denials of county requests for aid from the National Guard, the Army Corps of Engineers, and for geological and hydropological reconnaissance experts to help analyze current and future damage.

Levy also cited delays in delivery of "emergency care packages," low interest disaster assistance loans and "emergency" shelter for still-homeless disaster victims, specifically, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has so far placed only 42 of the 293 applications for emergency housing.

While FEMA has been slow to aid the homeless, they have alledgedly found time to turn away at least twenty-five refugees who were mistakenly told they would need first and last month's rent, plus deposit, to obtain housing. In reality, FEMA will pick up the tab for the first and last, leaving the deposit for the victim and, according to some conflicting reports, the Red Cross to worry about.

In other post-flood news, the board reported that "by stretching the county Public Works Department to its limit," spending $1,000,000 in the process, the county has managed to reopen 44 of its 49 closed roads and four of its six damaged bridges.

Still closed are no less than 97 private roadways, at least 25 of which are totally ineligible for FEMA aid.

PCB Has Schools Fuming

Flourescent-light fixtures containing PCB (polychlorinated biphenols) have been cause for both concern and administrative action in local schools recently. At Santa Cruz's Westlake Elementary School the principal and her secretary went home with headaches caused from leaking fixtures in their office.

Although a sealed fixture is harmless, it is fairly common that the fixtures leak, fume or explode PCB-laden tar and oil before they are replaced.

School electrician Allan Lewis said "Some kids sit through the fumes for three or four days, maybe more." In school cafeterias, where high ceiling temperatures create malfunctions more frequently that elsewhere, Lewis said the fixtures leak more than half the time before they are replaced.

PCB has been banned by the government since 1979, but 1.4 billion pounds of it already were in use at the time. Last year the California State Legislature decided to gradually replace all PCB electrical equipment in state buildings, but at least 95 percent of the light fixtures in the Santa Cruz school district still contain PCB.

The chemical, a suspected carcinogen, has been linked to birth defects, nervous disorders and other related diseases.

In a related incident Monday, parts of San Jose State University were closed down due to a power failure and a small spill of PCB.

"Big Sur-prise for Watt"

While James Watt lurks in Washington scheming how to carve things up, the spectacular Big Sur coast may finally receive the protection it deserves. The Monterey County Board of Supervisors are putting the final touches on what one supervisor calls "the most restrictive land use program in the nation."

The 70 mile stretch of coastline from Point Lobos (near Carmel) down to the San Luis Obispo County line would be protected from the shore to the high ridges of the Santa Lucia Mountains.

Highlighting the proposed plan would be the establishment of a "viewshed" between Highway 1 and the ocean, in which construction of new buildings would be severely limited. The plan also calls for a minimum lot size of forty acres and for limiting new residences to double the present 800.

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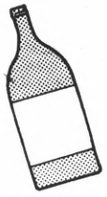

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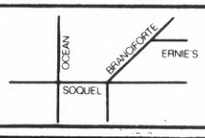

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LETTERS

LA-DE-DAH

Dear Staff:

The joy of bundling? An Art/Literary supplement? Fascinating female educators? Santa Cruz women's music scene? And worst of all, a *Tea party?* This is the new women's section? I feel *sick!*

Whatever happened to rape, femicide, discrimination, and sexual harrassment? What ever happend to the passionate discussion of the battles *we* have fought to protect our lives and our humanity?

Once upon a time I could read about how we UCSC women fought for our full personhoods. Later, I could read about how women on other continents were oppressed, as though *we* were no longer oppresed. Now I am reading about tea parties. La-de-dah. Next will come needlework patterns. No more nasty stuff. No more hard work.

The women of UCSC have been betrayed.

Judy Quaroni

PEERIOD PIECE

In the January 28 *City on a Hill*, a "Peer Advisors' Statement" was published in the "Announcements" column. Included in the statement were lines such as, "we feel that grades have no role at Santa Cruz" and "we do not agree that grades are conducive to increasing our options."

This statement was the opinion of one or more (anonymous) individual Peer Advisor(s), not of the UCSC Peer Advising Program as a whole, and as such was fraudulent, misleading, and utterly irresponsible. The person or persons who sub mitted this statement have apparently forgotten that the intent of the Peer Advising Program is to provide unbiased counseling or advice to students, not to provide a position for individuals to hide behind when engaging in campus politicking.

With the exception of the author(s) of this statement, the UCSC Peer Advisors are willing and able to give sound, objective advice to student considering the grade option, and to provide information about many other subjects pertaining to UCSC life. We have an office in each college, with our hours posted somewhere nearby.

I regret any confusion or lack of credibility that may have been caused by my unscrupulous colleague(s).

Drew Thomason
Oakes College Peer Advisor

STATUESQUE

Dear Regis W. Goatlips:

It was indeed a surprise and a delight to read your article about the monumental sculptures inhabiting Porter College. At a time in American's history so cluttered with artists arrogantly flaunting their visions before a bemused public, it is encouraging to know that the fine old sentiments that made this country great reside within the randy soul of a bright young student. I am especially impressed by your stubborn resistance to being dragged into a future bereft of the soothing and unassertive backdrops we have all grown so accustomed to. I agree with you that the "IUD" sculpture places so scenically (and symbolically) upon that wondrous knoll represents an apex in university, and indeed, in American art that will not be equaled or surpassed for quite some time. So let me extend to you m heartiest "Hurrah!" It is about time the Emperor is told he has no clothes, that this powerful, provocative, and erotically humorous invasion of Porter College by playful heavy-metal abstractions is only one more aberration to the heroically banal tastes of the moral majority. Surely the landscape of this country is filled with works by the likes of Oldenburg, Kienholz, Di Suvero and others who have for too long made a provacative mockery of good taste. Perhaps if others perceptive and fair-minded as yourself stood up and were counted, we could transform this land into a place where plane-thinking people would be content with what they have and not presume to challenge the present or outrageously explore the possibilities of human artistry.

By the way, where do you get your downers? My connection has dropped from sight and I am getting slightly worried.

With Best Regards,
Floyd Lime

GIVE ME LIBRARY

Dear Staff:

I can understand why this campus was closed during the emergency period following the storm. I can also guess at the reasoning used to force students to go to school on weekends. What I don't understand is why the main library is remaining on the ten-week schedule. Closing the library early on Friday and Saturday nights creates hardship on the part of students by depriving them of the facility on a school night. The common excuse might be budget constraints but that fails because money should be available from deferred wages during the period when the school was closed. Even if this fails to make up for the remainder of the weekend nights when the library should be open, additional expenses should be covered. The administration has us going to school on weekends, why don't they at least make it possible for us to work effectively? After all, isn't this campus being run for the students?

Ben Berto

JUSTICE FOR ALL RENTERS

The Gray Panthers of Santa Cruz urge the city council to enact, with all deliberate speed, a strong, clear, and equitable rent control ordinance. We reject the notion that the people oppose fair rent controls. In spite of thousands of dollars from out-of-county real estate interests, including $6000 from CREPAC, 525 S. Virgil, LA, the Real Estate Slate was very soundly defeated in the November election.

The Gray Panthers do not oppose a fair return on invested capital. We approve the "pass-thru" to renters of legitimate improvements and tax increases. We are reminded, however, that the Jarvis/Landlord Prop. 13 Law reduced Calif. taxes by some five billion dollars. Precious little of this ever trickled down to the renters.

The Preamble states the purpose of government is to "promote the general welfare." Jefferson said that "justice is the most sacred obligation of government." A just and equitable rent control ordinance will promote the general welfare. We urge the city council to get on promplty with that job.

Jack W. Hillis
for the
Gray Panthers of Santa Cruz

EXPRESS YOURSELF

To Mr. David L. Amkraut,

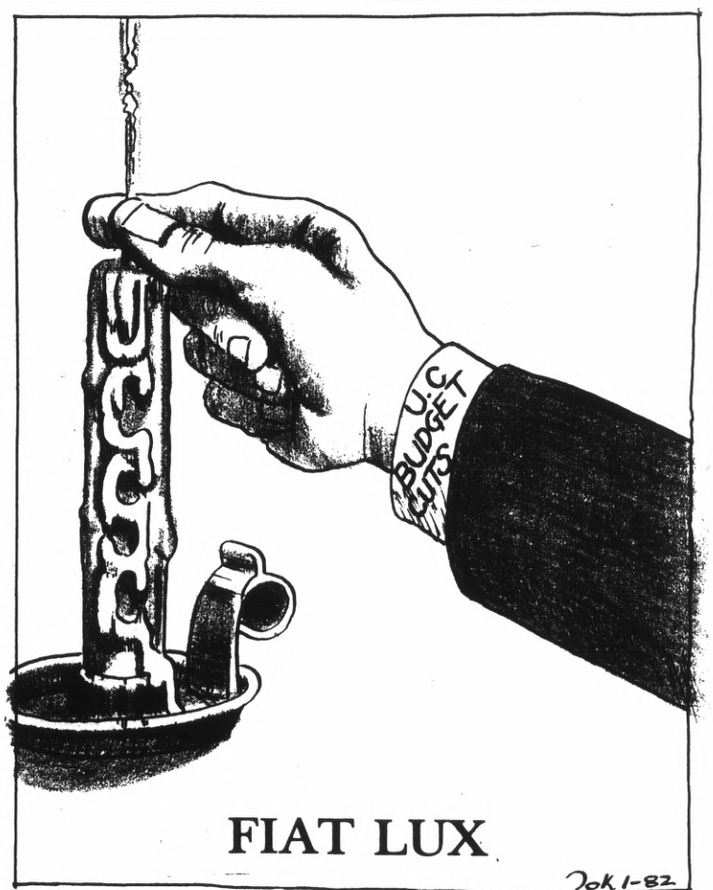
About your letter to the editor (Jan. 28) and your reference to bounds of civiiized discourse. ARt is an expression of one's feelings towards the world around and the self within. It is meant to be emotional and to create emotions in others when being presented to the public.

As far as I'm concerned there should be no "civilized" limitations set upon works of art since that would be the censorship of one's emotions and outlook on the world and therefore one's personality. Who are you to decide what the elementary standards of humanity and fairness are and what makes a "decent" person. Was Provost Nelson so "decent" when he removed the old car, which many loved, without the consent of College V students? Was Provost Nelson so "decent" when he cut up th oak tree that feel down outside of College V without the consent of the artists? The tree may have been physically dead but aesthetically it was one of the finest natural sculptures at College V.

You may feel that the people at Pigstye are insensitive but maybe you should look a little deeper towards where their anger and frustration evolves. It should be obvious by now that the duty and obligation of the young and free is to rebel against authority figures, who try to stifle the freedom of thought, expression and life in general. If this was not done life would become boring and dull and everyone would become "stuffed shirts" like Provost Nelson. A Provost should be able to go beyond the structured authoritative role and relate to the students on their level, or he shouldn't be a Provost.

You may consider Pigstye's article a malicious satire of Provost Nelson but I consider Provost Nelson a malicious satire of College V (Porter College) and in larger perspective Chancellor Sinsheimer a malicious satire of UCSC. I think you will find in general, Mr. Amkraut that when "decent" people feel it is their obligation to bound others with civilized discourse, the decent people will rebel.

From a decent person,
Lonny Levy



LETTER WRITERS: Mail your missives to City on a Hill by Tuesday noon on the week preceding publication, addressed to the Stonehouse, UCSC, 95064. But first, type them, double-spaced, and no longer than an 8 x 11 page.

KALEIDOSCOPE

BUSTERING UP: The Nickelodeon will host a week-long retrospective of the films of Buster Keaton, quite arguably one of the greatest and most sophisticated of the silent comedians. Keaton was a man whose work is so timeless, and so richly funny, that it crosses all cultural lines and age barriers. His technique, his innovation, his use of special effects, and his superbly deadpan face in the midst of incredible travails (being chased by a thousand police, crewing a luxury liner by himself, and fighting off a trio of neanderthal women before the dawn of time) is unmatched to this day.

These films have been reprinted on 35 millimeter, eliminating the flickery effect most silent films have from being screened on a too slow projector. Don't miss this chance to view the films of one of the few true geniuses of cinema. See *Viewfinder* for a complete schedule.

MOVIES ON A HILL:

Thursday, Feb. 4:
Lenny (1975). Directed by Bob Fosse. 8 and 10:15, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1 Stevenson students
Between The Lines (1979) Directed by Joan Micklin Silver. Kresge Town Hall, 7:30. Free
Macbeth (1972) Directed by Roman Polanski. Thimann 3, 7. $1 general

Friday, Feb. 5:
And Now for Something Completely Different Classroom 2, 7:30 and 10:00, $1.50.

Saturday, Feb. 6:
Scumm-binge Film Festival: **Plan 9 From Outer Space, Bye Bye Birdie, War of the Gargantuas, Repulsion,** and **Nine Lives of Fritz the Cat.** Cowell, 8. $2 general

Sunday, Feb. 7:
Yojimbo (1958) Directed by Akira Kurosawa. Kresge, 7 and 9:30. $1 general
The Wild One (1954) Directed by Elia Kazan. Classroom Unit 2, 6 and 8. $1.50 general
Into the Mouth of Babes and **South Africa Belongs to Us.** Two documentaries. Oakes 105, 2-5 pm. $1-1.50, sliding scale.

Monday, Feb. 8:
Murder, My Sweet (1944) and **The Long Goodbye** (1970) Two Phillip Marlowe mysteries. Porter College, 8. $1.25 general, $1 Porter.

The Little Foxes (1937) Directed by William Wyler. Cowell, 8. $1.

Tuesday, Feb. 9:
Macunaima (Brazil, 1969) and **Days of Water** (Cuba, 1971). Classroom 2, 7:30. $1 general. Part of the Tropical Cinema Series.

Wednesday, Feb. 10:
The Rink (1916) Directed by Charlie Chaplin and **The Cameraman** (1928) with Buster Keaton. Thimann Lecture Hall, 7:30. $2.

Thursday, Feb. 11:
Supervixens (1969) Directed by Russ Mayer. Stevenson, 8 and 10:15. $2 general, $1.50 Stevenson. X-rated.
Throne of Blood (1958) Directed by Akira Kurosawa. Thimann 3, 7. $2.

HIMALAYA PRINTS: Galen Rowell's stunning photographs of the earth's wild places are well known to readers of national magazine and photography fans. He has also published several books of color photography and he participated in mountaineering expeditions around the world often on assignment for *National Geographic.* On Thursday, February 11 at 7:30 pm in Classroom Unit II Rowell will combine his expertise both as a photographer and skier in a wild adventure tour of the Himalaya. In this dual screen presentation Rowell and his expedition attempt the highest ski tour in history, a 285 mile traverse of the Karakoram Range at altitudes up to 22,500 feet on Nordic Skis. Tickets will be available at the door for $2.50. This show is being sponsored by the Recreation Office at the University of California, Santa Cruz. For further information phone (408) 429-2806.

by Patrick Burnson

They say talk is cheap but for viewers of *My Dinner With Andre,* the price exacted can be dear indeed. The show, of course, is all talk—conceived and directed by Louis Malle, who struck gold early last year with Atlantic City. Here he teams with playwright-actor Wallace Shawn and theatre director Andre Gregory to stage a sometimes comic, sometime annoying exchange between two friends. The result is a dialogue that approaches the Platonic ideal of inquiry and the pursuit of truth.

Although both men spent months shaping what they would say before the shooting date, they create the illusion of an improvised *tete-a-tete.* No other character intrudes except for a rather drawn and inattentive waiter. And the set—an elegant Manhattan eating house—provides just the right touch of intimate ambience.

Wallace Shawn begins his evening in transit to the restaurant where he and Andre are to dine. It's been a long time since the two last met and our narrator describes a certain apprehension about this next encounter. His fear is well-founded.

Gregory is pompous, condescending, egotistical—characterized by a sort of soppy earnestness one had thought was unique to Alan Alda. For the next 20 minutes we must endure his tortured monologue which chronicles a desperate and arduous journey only a spoiled *avant-garde* artiste could afford to make. His holy grail is *meaning,* don't you know, and the quest takes him from Tibetan mountain tops to a gnostic village in Scotland.

It's damn difficult to remain seated during this whining account, but fortunately there is a payoff; it comes when Shawn finally responds to this self-pitying palaver by describing the simple pragmatism which guides his own life.

Louis Malle has built a reputation as a risk-taker by making movies as diverse as *Black Moon* (a surrealist parable), *Phantom India* (a nine-part documentary) and *Murmur of the Heart* (which dealt with incest). But his latest offering is the most daring and experimental so far. While *My Dinner With Andre* will never be regarded as a masterpiece and its uneven flow may try even saintly patience, it is an important film and one worth seeing. ✓

ART ATTACK:

Opening shows:
Plakatu: An Exhibition of Polish Poster Art. Through May. Resource Center For Non-Violence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz
Missing Documents: Rubber stamp collages by George Hitchcock. Through Feb. 28. Santa Cruz Art Center, 1001 Center, Santa Cruz
Elizabeth Williams: Paintings and drawings. Through March, Vander Veer Gallery, 2755 41st Ave., Soquel. Reception Feb. 7, 1 pm.

Continuing shows:
Charles Swank: Paintings. Through Feb. 7. Upstairs Gallery, 4622 Soquel Ave., Soquel
Doug Lindsay's Tour: Paintings. Through Feb. 19. Stevenson Library. Reception Feb. 7, 1 pm.
Roots In The Sky: Textures by Delisa. See left. Through Feb. 13. Stevenson Coffeeshop.
Wayne Thiebaud: Drawings. Through Feb. 7.Smith Gallery, Cowell
Steven Schweitzer: Senior show. Through Feb. 9: Bridge Gallery, Porter
Diane Durbin: Photographs. See below. Through Feb. 9. Fireside Gallery, Porter.

NOISEMAKERS: Local bands dominate the campus activities this weekend. Diane Durbin will host three different receptions for her photography exhibition at the Porter Fireside Lounge. Thursday night's show is the Lovedogs, Saturday is the T.N.'s, and Sunday closes the weekend with the soft sounds of Space: 1999. Don't miss them. In addition to these three shows is a concert of original nonsense and important oldies by Joey Fanbelt and the Remnants, in honor of Adlai Stevenson (and Nick Vecchione's) mutual birthdays. Joey Fanbelt will play the Stevenson Fireside Lounge this Friday at 8 pm. All four shows are free.

Right:
"Roots in the Sky," an exhibition of paintings, sculptures, and collages by Delisa Heiman

photo by Shari Anderson

THE SECRET LIFE OF ROOTS: Art shows usually focus on one or two aspects of the medium, such as painting or sculpture. "Roots in the Sky," by Delisa Heiman, is different; it presents an almost bewildering variety of media, motifs, and methods of creating beauty. Although the show includes numerous drawings and paintings, the emphasis is on three-dimensional, textured works.

The subject matter ranges from potted plants on a windowsill to sheer flights of fantasy. Most, though, convey a sense of earth and sea through the predominant use of such colors as brown, blue, green and black. The materials featured in the collages, bark, dried plants, and seashells, enhance this impression. Heiman does not confine herself to these, however, adding such items as glass bits, burlap, and plastic for visual diversity.

My personal favorites were the pen and ink drawings, which were finely detailed, and the watercolors, which, while not necessarily about anything in particular, were quite lovely. Despite her success with these media, Heiman prefers to work with materials, saying, "When I create something that comes out of the page, it means more to me."

For a view of a fascinating and joyful series of artistic experiments, you might want to drop by the Stevenson Coffeehouse; "Roots in the Sky" will be there until Feb. 13.

—Shari Anderson

LIVING BAROQUE: Classical music fans have a choice of two concerts in Santa Cruz this weekend; one free, the other not. First, on February 7, the Philharmonia-Baroque Orchestra of the West, a 26-piece orchestra which plays replica baroque instruments, will present the first of the Santa Cruz Festival of Living Music concerts at 8 pm in the First Congregational Church, 900 High Street, Santa Cruz. Works performed will be by Bach, Corelli, and Handel. Tickets are available at Cymbaline Records and at the door. For more info, call 336-2173.

The next day, February 8, at 7 pm, a different group, featuring harpsichord, oboe, and strings, will present works by Bach, Gibbons, Tomkins, and Dowland in a free concert in the Central Library meeting room, 224 Church Street, Santa Cruz.

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Calendar

4 Thursday

☐movies

LENNY with Dustin Hoffman/ 8 and 10:15 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall/$1.50 general, $1.00 Stevenson students

BETWEEN THE LINES/7:30 pm, Kresge Town Hall/Free

MACBETH directed by Roman Polanski, plus a short about making this film entitled **POLANSKI MEETS MACBETH**/ 7 pm, Thimann 3/$2.00

☐lectures

Brown Bag Lunch Series/ Patty Johnson, Field Rep. for Sam Farr: "The Diverse Work in an Assemblyperson's Office: Legislative Action; Constituent Services"/12-1 pm, Women's Re-Entry Lounge (Classroom Bldg)/Free

Topics in Photobiology/ "Light Effects on Leaf Senescence"/ 4 pm, Thimann 397/Free

The Merrill World Studies Table will feature Mary Doyld, Patricia Juárez, and Robin Toma, UCSC students: "Crisis in Post-Franco Spain"/6 pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge/Free

☐miscellaneous

Cowell College Night/ Parkman House Talent Show/7:15 pm, Cowell Dining Hall/Free

Rajneesh Kundalini Dance-Meditation, sponsored by Students for Transformation/7:30-9:00 pm, East Field House Activities Bldg/ Free

Recreation/Dart Night: Join us for a low-key evening of darting; the sport requires calm, strategy, marksmanship and practice/ 8:30 pm, Deli Cafe, Porter College/Free

5 Friday

☐movies

AND NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT: Monty Python meets Benny Hill and other British comics in an unforgettable stage show/ 7:30 and 10:00 pm, Classroom Unit 2/$1.50

☐concert

Mary Jane Cope on the piano, playing works by Mozart, McLean, Cope, Mompou and Schumann/8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall/ $3 general; $1 students, seniors, UCSC faculty, staff

☐lectures

Biology Journal Club/Jim Grainger: "Sea Urchin Fertilization: Intracellular pH regulates Protein Synthesis"/Noon, Thimann 397/ Free

Alan Donagan, University of Chicago Philosophy Dept : "What are Moralists Talking About?"/ 4 pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159/ Free

Henry Isaacs, U.N. rep from the Pan Africanist Congress, will speak on the Azanian (South African) strugle/4 pm, Oakes 105/Free

☐miscellaneous

Seminar to present the EST Training as a transformation experience and opportunity/ 7:30 pm, Classroom Unit 1/Free

Conference/High School student orientation toward a higher level of education and career options in the science field/Sponsored by Chicanos in Health Education/9:30 am to 3:00 pm, Oakes College Science Center/Free

Lecture-Dance/United Nations representative from the Pan Africanist Congress, Henry Isaacs, will give a one-hour presentation on the Azanian (South African) struggle. Benefit Reggae dance will follow, featureing "Bunny Lion"/8-10 pm, Porter College Dining Hall/$2.50 general, $2.00 student, $1.50 Porter students

6 Saturday

☐movies

Scumm-binge Film Festival/ **PLAN 9 FROM OUTER SPACE, BYE BYE BIRDIE, WAR OF THE GARGANTUANS, REPULSION,** and **NINE LIVES OF FRITZ THE CAT**/8 pm, Cowell Dining Hall/ $2.00

☐concerts

Anne Witherell, trombone; Gene Albin, tenor; the S.F. Cornet and Sackbut Ensemble; and UCSC Trombone ensemble, playing works by Mozart, Bach, Schubert and others/8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall/$3 general; $1 students, seniors, UCSC faculty, staff

☐theater

Mark McCollum: An evening of comedy and improvisations with your favorite cartoon characters and rock 'n roll stars/8:30 pm, Kresge Town Hall/Free

☐sports

UCSC Women's Rugby vs. Sacramento State/11 am, UCSC East Field/Free

☐miscellaneous

INSTRUCTIONAL DAY/ Make-up for Wednesday, January 6

7 Sunday

☐movies

Women and the Color Line Film Series present the topic "Women in Africa": **INTO THE MOUTHS OF BABES** and **SOUTH AFRIGA BELONGS TO US**/2-5 pm, Oakes 105/$1.00 - $1.50 sliding scale

YOJIMBO/7 and 9:30 pm, Kresge Town Hall/$1.50

THE WILD ONE with Marlon Brando/6 and 8 pm, Classroom Unit 2/$1.50

☐miscellaneous

Jewish Students Coalilition sponsors a Tu Bishvat Brunch; help plant a tree with us/10 am to 1 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge/Free

☐miscellaneous

The American Musical Theater and Cowell College announce auditions for S. Sondheim's "Company"/ Bring a prepared monologue and song (but not from "Company")/ 7-11 pm, Cowell Dining Hall/Free

8 Monday

☐movies

MURDER, MY SWEET and **THE LONG GOODBYE**/8 pm, Porter College Dining Hall/$1.25 general, $1.00 Porter students

Asian Theatre on Film/ **SUKMASAJATI**, Indonesia Rod puppetry on videotape/7 pm, Porter College 148/Free

Lillian Hellman's **LITTLE FOXES**, with Bette Davis/8 pm, Cowell Dining Hall/$1.00

☐lectures

Warren G. Roberts, Superintendent-Manager of UC Davis University Arboretum: "Growing Native Trees and Shrubs Without Irrigation"/ 7:30 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 1/Free

☐miscellaneous

Meeting/A party celebrating Tu B'Shvat, Israel's Festival of the Trees; food, drinks, dancing; come as your favorite tree/8 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge/Free

Auditions for "Company," sponsored by The American Musical Theatre and Cowell College/Bring a prepared monologue and song (not from "Company")/2-5 pm, Cowell Dining Hall/Free

Recreation/"Crystal Consciousness": Learn about the balancing power of crystals, including group and personal meditation techniques, color and sound methods to balance the chakras, simple healing skills, and the proper way to cleanse and attune crystals/7-10 pm, Cowell Conference Room/$2.00

9 Tuesday

☐movies

Tropical Cinema Film Series/ **MACUNAIMA** (Brazil, 1969) and

Our Daughter's Wedd

☐miscellaneous

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CATALYST

1011 Pacific Avenue 423-1336

Reggae All-Stars with Tony Chin & Fully Fullwood plus Exodus and the Sons of Jah — Fri., February 5 — $3.50 Adv./ $4.50 Door

Sat., February 6 — $2.50 Adv./$3.50 Door — EMI Recording Artists **Our Daughter's Wedding** with Special Guests Wayne Sloan, and The Batteries

A Tribute to the Doors **Strange Daze** plus J.B. & the Nightshift — Fri., February 12 — $3.50 Adv./$4.50 Door

Sat., February 13 — $2.50 Adv./$3.50 Door — **City** featuring Gavin Christopher

Yellow Jackets with Robben Ford — Fri., February 19 — $4.50 Adv./$5.50 Door

Sat., February 20 — $2.50 Adv./$3.50 Door — **Chain of Fools** plus Kilgore Trout

Dollar Night **The Batteries** plus Golden Gate Jumpers and Dons — Thurs., February 25 — $1.00 Door Only

Fri., February 26 — $4.50 Adv./$5.50 Door — Reggae **The Twinkle Bros.**

Cool Jerks — Sat., February 27 — $2.50 Adv./$3.50 Door

Mon., March 1 — $7.50 Adv./$8.50 Door — Back by Popular Demand **The Tubes**

All shows start a 9-pm unless otherwise noted. Advance tickets to all Catalyst shows subject to service charge and availaable at Cymbaline Records, UCSC Box Office and all BASS outlets. Tickets charged by phone at (408) 297-7552.

Our Daughter's Wedding *plays the Catalyst Saturday*

DAYS OF WATER (Cuba, 1971)/ 7:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2/$2.00

Film on effect of nuclear war in the Bay Area, followed by discussion with audience/7:30 pm, Crown Dining Hall/Free

☐lectures

General Biology Seminar Series/ Charles Walker, University of New Hampshire Department of Zoology: "Mechanisms Governing Spermatogenic Mitosis and Meiosis Using *in vivo* and *in vitro* Systems Derived from Sea-stars"/4 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 1/Free

Whole Earth Seminar/Scott Bogue, UCSC: "Paleomagnetic investigation of transition zones, Napali Formation, Kauai, Hawaii"/4 pm, Applied Science 165/Free

Inaugural Lecture Series/Theodore D. Foster, Professor of Marine Studies: "Antartica and the World Ocean"/8 pm, Oakes College, Room 105/Free

☐miscllaneous

"Reflections in a Glass": A drug and alcohol prevention course for women, designed to raise awareness and formulate personal decisions/ All women welcome/12-1 pm, Porter Fireside Lounge/Call 426-6242, Betty Havey, for information

Meeting/A casual atmosphere to speak Hebrew, sing, play games, and have a good time/7:30 pm, Crown Senior Common Room/Free

Recreation/Wine Tasting: Focus on tastng red wines from France. Sign up in advance at OPER; cost is $8.00 and includes tasting, cheese and bread/7:30-9:30 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge

Auditions for "Company," sponsored by The American Musical Theatre and Cowell College. Bring a prepared monologue and song (not from "Company")/2-5 pm, Cowell Dining Hall/Free

10 Wednesday

☐movies

Silent Film Series/**THE RINK** (1916) with Charlie Chaplin, and **THE CAMERAMAN** (1928) with Buster Keaton (accompanied by music)/7:30 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 3/$2.00

THE WAR OF THE GODS: Catholic missionaries compete with North American evangelists for the religious commitment of the Maku an Barasana Indians of Brazil/7:30 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 1/ Donations will be accepted

Cross-Cultural Film Series/**LUCIA** (Part 3) and **STARTING FROM NINA: THE POLITICS OF LEARNING**,focusing on the implications of literacy education/ 7:30 pm, Merrill 102/Free

Film on effect of nuclear war in the Bay Area, followed by discussion with audience/7:30 pm, Crown Dining Hall/Free

☐lectures

Dr. John Cronin, UCSC Anthropology (Adjunct Associate Professor): "Molecular Insights into Human Evolution"/2:15 pm, Clark Kerr Hall 145/Free

Astronomy and Astrophysics Colloquia/Bernard F. Burke, M.I.T.: "Gravitational Lenses"/3:45 pm, Natural Science 2, Room 221/Free

Women Scholars Lecture Series/ Margaret Wilkerson, UC Berkeley: "Lorraine Hansberry: Feminist/ Humanist"/4 pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159/Free

☐sports

UCSC Men's Volleyball vs. Cabrillo/ 7:30 pm, UCSC West Gym/Free

☐miscellaneous

Order your Singing Valentines! Orders taken at Merrill, Oakes Office area, and Baytree Bookstore/ 11:30-3:00 pm/Sponsored by Chicano Commencement

"Seize the Time" is the title of an open discussion reflecting on the politics and personal lives of activists in te 60s and 70s/7:30 pm, Oakes Coffee Shop Lounge/Free

Meeting/Israeli folk dancing will be taught to all interested by Naomi Guth/8-10 pm, East Field House Dance Studio/Free

11 Thursday

☐movies

SUPERVIXENS (X-rated)/ 8 and 10:15 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall/$2.00 general, $1.50 Stevenson students

THRONE OF BLOOD, Kurosawa's remarkable interpretation of "Macbeth," set in medieval Japan/ 7 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 3/$2.00

☐lectures

Brown Bag Lunch Series/ Lizabeth Whiting, Marti Edwards, and Pam O'Neal from University Relations, UCSC: "The Fundamentals of Fundraising"/12-1 pm, Women's Re-Entry Lounge, Classroom Bldg/ Free

Topics in Photobiology/"Effects of Light Quality and Quantity on Flavonoid Formation"/4 pm, Thimann 397/Free

Paul Kashap: "You Have to Fight: The Ethics of the Bhagavad Gita"/ 8:15 pm, Merrill 102/Free

The Merrill World Studies Table will feature a slide presentation by Ann Gonzki and Joe Goldenson, freelance journalists: "Palestinians on the West Bank: Life Under Occupation"/6 pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge/Free

☐miscellaneous

UC Student Lobby sponsors a forum to develop a campuswide student voice/7:30 pm, Porter College Fireside Lounge/Free

Cowell College Night/Bill Kegg presents "In Re: Underwood," a play about the Unification Church written by Cowell professor Jim Brennan, produced in New York last year/7:15 pm, Cowell Dining Hall/Free

Order your Singing Valentine! Sponsored by Chicano Commencement/Orders taken at Merrill, Oakes Office area, and Baytree Bookstore/11:30 am to 3:00 pm

Recreation/"Galen Rowell Slide Presentation": Dual screen presentation entitled "Skiing the Wild Karakoram Himalaya," the expedition attempt of the highest ski tour in history/7:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2/$2.50 at the door

DEL MAR (425-0616)
Cinderella
Swiss Family Robinson
Venom
Evil Speak
Absence Of Malice
Sharkey's Machine
An American Werewolf In London
11:15 show, Fri. and Sat.:
Rock And Roll High School, Black and Blue, The Kids Are Allright, Heavy Metal

SASH MILL (427-1711)
Feb. 4-5:
The Lady Vanishes
The Thirty
The Thirty-Nine Steps
Feb. 6-8:
To Have And Have Not
Leave Her To Heaven
Feb. 9-10:
Siddharta
Chac

RIO (423-2000)
On Golden Pond

UA CINEMA (426-8383)
Reds
Whose Life Is It, Anyway?

NICKELODEON (426-7500)
Heartlands
*My Dinner With Andre**

Four Friends
Buster Keaton Film Festival:*
Feb. 4-5:
The Navigator
The Three Ages
Feb. 6-7:
Sherlock, Jr.
One Week
The High Sign
Paleface
Feb. 8-9:
College
The Electric House
The Haunted House
Scarecrow
Feb. 10-11:
The General
The Love Nest
Convict

41st AVE. CINEMA (476-8841)
Raiders Of The Lost Ark
Seduction
Escape From New York
Chariots Of Fire

APTOS TWINS (688-6541)
Nightcrossing
Taps

*reviewed or previewed in this issue.

Calendar

THIS WEEK'S EVENTS

Thursday February 4, 8-10 pm
WINNING CASINO BLACKJACK
Avery Cardoza is a professional blackjack player and is "feared by the major casinos, none of which will knowingly deal blackjack to him." Join Avery, author of **WINNING CASINO BLACKJACK FOR THE NON-COUNTER** for a colorful evening that might make you a winner. Refreshments served.

Saturday February 6, 11 am-noon
CHILDREN'S STORYHOUR
Come spend the morning in the world of those outrageous Dr. Seuss characters and the mischievous monkey from **CAPS FOR SALE** by Slobodkin. Story-telling and antics by **Devi Dickinson.**

Sunday February 7, 3-5 pm
OF WHALES, DOLPHINS AND HUMANS
The whales are cruising our coast again and interest in these members of our biological family continues to grow. Author **Robert McNally** and illustrator **Pieter Folkens** will be here to give a talk and sign their new book **SO REMORSELESS A HAVOC** that covers a wide range of topics concerning Cetaceans. Refreshments served.

Tuesday February 9, 8-10 pm
MUSIC AND POETRY
Don Lange, songwriter and poet performs songs from his latest "live" album, his third on Flying Fish Records. A special segment of the performance will feature songs and poetry of ecological concern. Lange is a grant recipient from the National Endowment for the Arts (for song-writing) and is a published poet with a Master of Fine Arts degree from the University of Iowa. Refreshments served.

SPECIAL NEW WEEKLY EVENT:
Do you have a burning question? Every Thursday from 11-2 pm **Trebble Delville** will be in the Book-Cafe giving Tarot Readings for $5.

CAPITOLA BOOK CAFÉ
King's Plaza, 41st Ave & Capitola Rd, 462-4415
Open Sun-Thurs 10am-11pm, Fri & Sat 10am-midnight

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RICHARD GREGORY, State Legislative chairperson of the Gray Panthers will be the guest speaker at the next meeting of the Santa Cruz County Gray Panthers, Tues. Feb. 9th, 1:30 pm, at San Lorenzo Park Apartments, Community Room, 134 Dakota St. Richard will talk on state legislative prospects for seniors as well as report on the recently held Gray Panther National Conference.

A NEW GERMAN LANGURAGE course (superfast German!) will be offered at UCSC during the Spring Semester. Meeting four times weekly (Mon-Tues-Wed-Fri) from 10 am until 12:45 pm, the course will cover two regular quarters' work in just one. All skills will be practiced, including reading, speaking, listening, and writing German, but the intensive nature of the course will enable each student to place special emphasis on those skills most desired. Enrollment is limited, and interested students are therefore urged to contact the instructor, Janifer Stackhouse, Crown 221 (telephone: 429-4465 or 429-2656) as soon as possible for sign up!

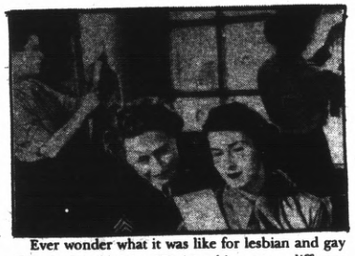
A WORKSHOP for writers. Local authors will discuss the professional writer's life and livelihood. Wednesday, Feb. 10 at 7 pm, Kresge College Common Room Refreshments will be served. Sponsored by CPPC, X2183, and the Humanities Division. Call to sign up at X2183.

CPPC, in conjunction with Porter and Kresge Colleges will conduct a colloquium for speakers in the fields of Communications & Arts on Wednesday, Feb. 10 from 3:30-5:30 at Porter College Study Center. Call CPPC, X2183, to sign up.

RECRUITERS COMING TO CAMPUS

Feb. 4	Dialogic Systems—CIS
Feb. 5	Sytek—CIS
Feb. 8	Ungermann-Bass, Inc.—CIS
Feb. 9	Data General—CIS
Feb. 9	California Dept. of Corrections
Feb. 11	Hewlett Packard—CIS
Feb. 12	Verbatim—physics majors

These visitors are interested in talking with students. Call Diane matus, X2183, for further details and appointment.



Ever wonder what it was like for lesbian and gay GI's in World War II? Marching to a different drummer is a slide presentation with a focus on gay men by the S.F. Lesbian and Gay History Project. Based on unpublished letters, diaries, secret government papers and oral interviews, it documents the lives of lesbians and gay men in WW II. The presentation will be on Thursday, Feb. 11, from 8-10 pm at Louden Nelson Community Center (wheelchair accessible). There will be a $2.50-5.00 donation with proceeds going to the S.F. Lesbian and Gay History Project and future Santa Cruz cultural events. For sign language interpretation/free childcare call Wendy—423-9407 or Shawn—426-9182 by Feb. 8.

AUDITIONS FOR A SOLO ROLE in the Schubert *Mass in G Major*, which will be performed by University Chorus on Sunday March 7th, at the First Congregational Church in Santa Cruz, will take place on Tuesday, February 16th between 5:30 and 7 pm in J105 Performing Arts. Students wishing to compete are asked to pick up a part in J104 and sign the audition list. For further information call Chorus Director Julia Zaustinsky at 426-8840.

JEWISH STUDENTS COALITION will sponsor an Information Table regarding work, study and travel opportunities in Israel, and JSC news and activities. This week, the table will be at College VIII, Monday, Feb. 8, 12-1:30 pm. Crown College, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 12-1:30 pm.

COURSE CREDIT BY PETITION: February 16 is the last day to file a petition for winter quarter, fee $5. Office of the Registrar.

MCAT CLASSES
ON CAMPUS IN SANTA CRUZ!
Please Call (415) 327-0841 for Information.

PREPARE FOR

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GRE • GRE PSYCH • GRE BIO • GMAT
PCAT • OCAT • VAT • MAT • SAT • CPA
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WOMEN WORKING IT OUT. Share informal conversation with 25 women from a variety of careers. There will be refreshments and entertainment and child care provided by Men Against Rape. Sponsored by CPPC, the Humanities Division & Merrill women faculty and staff. Tuesday, Feb. 16 at 6 pm, in the Merrill College Baobab Room Call CPPC, X2183 to sign up.

WORKSHOPS—Feb. 9, Resume Writing, 12-1 pm. Room 123 Central Services. Feb. 11, Job Search Workshop, 7 pm. Room 123 Central Services. Call Linda at x2183 to sign up for these workshops.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT—SUMMER: Thursday, Feb. 18, Brian Farrell with Western Camps, Inc. will be conducting interviews to fill positions at River Way Ranch Camp. Positions available include camp counselors, senior life savers, sailing instructors, nurse's aide, drivers and many more. River Way Ranch is located in Sanger, California.
On Friday, February, 19th, Ross Jameson will be condcting interviews to fill positions at Jameson Ranch Camp. He will be hiring about 18 people and will be looking for students who are interested in working with children in a rustic outdoor setting. He needs people with skills such as WSI, horseback riding, horse vaulting, rock climbing, canoeing, drama, singing, outcamping, etc. Also, he will be looking for cooks and kitchen helpers. Jameson Ranch Camp is located in Glennville, California.
On Friday, March 5, Michael Douglas with Four Winds Westward Ho Camp will be conducting interviews to fill upcoming summer positions. He will be looking for counselors who have skills in sailing, canoeing, fishing, tennis, soccer, archery, nurse, cooks, and many more. Four Winds Westward Ho Camp is located Deer Harbor, Washington.
On Tuesday, March 9, two representatives from Camp Tawonga will be conducting interviews to fill summer camp positions. Tawonga Camp is set on 160 acres encompassing mountains, meadows, and a lake, in the heart of the Stanislaus National Forest near Yosemite National Park.
On Wednesday, March 10, two representatives from San Francisco Lighthouse for the Blind, Inc., will be conducting interviews to fill positions at Enchanted Hills Camp. Activities include sports, waterfront, nature/science, arts & crafts, performing arts, and more. Enchanted Hills Camp is located on the Eastern flank of Mt. Veeder, just above Napa Valley. For application, interview and more information on any of the above camps, please contact Sharon, Student Employment Services, Room 125, Central Services, or call X4024.

APPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE Projects Funding for the Winter Quarte are now available in the Campus Activities Office, in the Redwood Building. The deadline for application is Feb. 12, so don't hesitiate! For further information, call 429-2934 or come by the Campus Activities Office.

The Gay and Lesbian Alliance meets every Wednesday evening at 8 pm in Kresge 356 (above the Kresge Library). GALA gatherings are open to the entire campus community. For more information, call the GALA Library at 429-2468.

SUPPORT CHICANO COMMENCEMENT!!! Order a *Singing Valentine* for the sweetheart(s) in your life. Orders taken from 11:30 to 3:00 at Merrill, Oakes College Office, and the Baytree Bookstore on Wednesday, Feb. 10 and Thursday, Fe. 11. Valentines then delivered on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

LATE REGISTRATION for Spring Semester classes at Cabrillo College will begin February 8, the first day of classes. From February 8 through February 16, those who have not yet registered may attend the first meeting of their desired class or classes and obtain a permit to add from the instructor, only if spaces still exist. The registration process can later be completed at the Admissions Office. For registration information, interested persons should contact the Admissions Office at 425-6201 or 688-3271.

SUNDAY, ON FEBRUARY 7, the Jobs with Peace Campaign will have its first fundraising brunch at the YWCA on Walnut and Chestnut, from 10 am to 1 pm. petitions and new leaflets for the Santa Cruz County Jobs with Peace Initiative will be ready. Guest speakers are Marjorie Boehm, former National President for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Mike Miller, coordinator for San Francisco Jobs with Peace Campaign. Donations: $2.50 for seniors, students, and low income workers, $5 for others. Call 423-1352 for more information.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXTENSION at Santa Cruz announces a photography workshop, entitled "Yosemite Winter Workshop," to be held Februay 5-7, 1982. The workshop will be held in Yosemite Valley during one of its most photographic times. Participants will have the unique opportunity of being able to photograph meadows covered by frost or fog, clouds floating through the valley, snow-covered canyon walls, ice formation around rivers and waterfalls to name just a few unusual conditions present at this time of year. Tuition is $90. For additional, please contact Adrienne Van Gelder, University of California Extension, Carriage House, Santa Cruz, 95064, (408) 429-2971.

BOOKS AND RECORDS are needed by the Friends of the Santa Cruz Public Library for its annual sale April 17 at the Civic Auditorium. Hardbacks an paperbacks, both fiction and non-fiction, are welcomed. Please, no periodicals, no Reader's Digest, no condensed books. Books may be dropped on Feb. 13, from 10-2 at any of these five sites: Branciforte, Aptos or Felton Branch Libraries; Felton Firehouse; Warehouse at 359 Coral St. If special asistance is needed, call Nick Wyckoff at 426-2111. Volunteers wishing to assist in book collection may call the same number.

THE LAST EPIDEMIC, a film featuring prominent physicians, military men and scientists which depicts the consequences of a nuclear attack, will be shown at the Louden Nelson Community Center in Santa Cruz every hour between 4:30 and 8:30 on Sunday, February 7. For more information call 425-1275.

MEETING OF THE UCSC SAILING CLUB this Tuesday, Feb. 9, 7:30 at the Yacht Harbor. All members welcome.

WE NEED your garage sale items to raise money for Puerto Rican Independence. We need usable items such as furniture, appliances, toys, adult and children's clothing and more. For pickup, call Michael at 431-4260 weekdays.

HERBAL MEDICINE with Ed Smith, Sat. Feb. 6: Herbs and Body Systems. Sunday, Feb. 7, 10am-4pm: Natural Health Care of Children. At the Heartwood College, 200 7th Ave. $20, one day, $30 both days. Call 476-6485 for information.

"SEIZE THE TIME" is the title of two open discussions that focus on the politics and personal lives of activists in the 60s and 70s. The discussion will be held on Wednesays, Feb 10 and 24, at the Oakes Coffee Shop Lounge. Participants will include Bettina Aptheker, May Kiaz, Marge Franz, Josie King, Wendy Martyna, Rayna Rapp, Nancy Shaw, and Roz Spafford. Sponsored by the Women's Studies Collective and TWANAS.

A RED CROSS CPR/BLS course will be offered on Saturday February 20, 1982 between 8:30 am & 4:30 pm at Community Hospital in the Solarium. There is no prerequisite for this class. For Registration and further information please call the Red Cross Chapter House 423-3360.

DENNIS BANKS OF the American Indian Movement will be the featured speaker at an evening dinner meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The date is Tuesday, February 9, time 6:30 pm with no-host Happy Hour at 5:45. The place is Louden Nelson Center. 301 Center St. Price of dinner is $3.50. Reservations should be in by Friday, Feb. 5. Phone 426-2717 or 688-5498 for further information or reservations. Mr. Banks will speak about "The American Indian Airlift." Contributions to the airlift to Indians in the Black Hills of South Dakota will be accepted.

REVOLUTION OR DEATH will be shown on Feb. 5 at the Louden Nelson Center. It will begin at 7:30 and admission is free. The film depicts the struggle between the US-backed junta and the Salvadoran people. Inspiring documentary containing current footage of the country's bloody struggle for freedom and democracy. The film is sponsored by the Commitee for Solidarity with El Salvador. For info, call 429-1089.

Marching columns of well-armed irregular forces and peasant militia train in the southwestern provinces

"Like a fish swimming through water..."

Inside a Salvadoran guerrilla camp

Editor's Note: As the well known quote dictates to guerrillas, El Salvador's freedom fighters have learned to swim through the populace like fish through the sea. And as in Vietnam, the military state there is attempting to dry up that sea, and is meeting fierce resistance. Judging from Reagan's recent and massive aid packages to El Salvador, the junta is not the only party concerned with the guerrillas' success. After the daring raid on the planes and helicopters of the Salvadoran Air Force, Reagan approved $81 million in aid this year, and is requesting an additional $100 million, and Alexander Haig has pledged to do "whatever is necessary" to prevent the overthrow of the military junta.

by John Dinges

In the mountainous back country of this cotton- and coffee-growing province of southwest El Salvador, hundreds of guerrilla fighters live austere, well-organized lives as they carry out an increasingly bold war against the country's US-backed government.

A visit to their camp and interviews with their top leaders provide a drastically different picture of the year-old war than the view one gets in San Salvador, the capital, only 100 miles away. There, government press dispatches portray bedraggled, isolated "terrorists" suffering defeat after defeat before the onslaught of government offensives.

From here, the situation appears to be a standoff between two armies, both well-equipped and highly motivated.

The strongest indications of this in the Usulutan area were not the accounts of the guerrilla leaders, who naturally predicted ultimate victory for their side. It was rather the camp itself, the marching columns of well-armed irregular forces and peasant militia seen in the area, and the apparently undisturbed existence of such a highly visible guerrilla installation a relatively short drive over rocky roads from the government garrison in the city of Usulutan.

An hour after passing the last army outpost, peasants appeared along the road with rifles confidently draped over their shoulders as they went about their work. A young woman with a US-issue M-16 automatic rifle directed a small group of foreign journalists to the main camp, which a camp member said held 600 persons, including guerrilla fighters and their families. It is currently the central command headquarters for the strategic southwestern part of the country.

The commander of the guerrilla forces in the area is a soft-spoken former sociology student, Juan Ramon Medrano, known as "Comandante Baltasar." He gave an unhurried hour-long interview during which he sat with an Israeli-made automatic rifle, which he said he had captured from a military death-squad member in a recent battle.

"Our struggle is complex," he said. "It is not just a military struggle. Remember that in 1972 [when the Salvadoran military overturned the election of a center-leftist government] we tried to elect a democratic government. As a result of the brutal repression that followed and the denial of the most fundamental freedoms, today we are trying to oblige the present regime and those with power to seek a [political] solution.

"Militarily, we are winning the war....The proof is that they have failed each time they have mounted offensives on each of our fronts, and each attempt was a bigger defeat for them."

The government forces have staged numerous attacks involving several thousand troops against strongholds of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) in the norther provinces of Morazan, Cabanas, and Chalatanango, the sparsely populated mountain areas along the Honduran border, and here in Usulutan.

The concentrated government attacks followed the guerrillas' failed all-out offensive in January 1981. But according to US government estimates and Salvadoran sources, the guerrilla force of 4,000 to 6,000 troops, plus peasant militia supporters, has remained at full strength during the past year, replacing substantial casualties with new troops.

The government force of about 20,000 in the army and three smaller security forces also has remained stable, despite claims by government officials and the US government that it must be at least doubled to reach the 10-to-1 ratio of superiority which counter-insurgency experts consider necessary to win the war.

The entrenched guerrilla presence in Usulutan is a strong indication that, in addition to the stalemated war in the north, the government has been unable to prevent the FMLN from expanding its position in new areas. Guerrilla leaders here said the camp was established last May. They declined to say how many troops are under Medrano's command in the southwestern zone.

The guerrillas, giving dates and places that generally agree with official military reports, said they had launched attacks involving as many as 300 troops against the Usulutan garrison, the naval port of La Union on the Gulf of Fonseca, separating El Salvador from Nicaragua, and several other cities in the zone.

Unlike the northern provinces, Usulutan is a rich farming area, and its large peasant population has not been displaced into refugee camps by the fighting. The area also is strategic because it lies along the coastal highway, the second most important artery in the country, and the guerrillas' access to the seacoast provides ample opportunity to receive supplies by boat.

"Militarily, we are winning the war...The proof is that the junta's armies have failed each time they have mounted offensives, and each attempt was a bigger defeat."

The picture of guerrilla life here is far from the romantic notion of "liberated territory." The Salvadoran armed forces, with vastly superior numbers, heavy artillery, napalm and helicopter gunships, can overrun the area at will. They did so last October in an attack by forces including the elite Atlacatl Brigade. The ruins of a former school destroyed by air bombardment and farmers' huts burned to the ground were visible around the guerrilla camp.

But the guerrillas returned to their old positions after three weeks, when the government forces withdrew from the area. The guerrilla leaders exhibited pride that they had held off the elite brigade for six days. They showed remarkable respect for the fighting ability of the US-trained counter-insurgency unit.

Medrano said the FMLN had gone through a period of "defensive resistance" following the failed January offensive, during which they concentrated on retaining existing positions, training and "recovering arms and, of course, obtaining arms anywhere, in any way, from buying them elsewhere to buying them from the [Salvadoran] officers themselves."

Tactically, he said, they attempt to keep the government troops tied down and dispersed throughout the country by guerrilla sabotage attacks on electric power lines and other essential parts of the economy. Since then, especially since October, he said, his troops have gained the capability to move about the country in large units and to make incursions during the day into medium-size cities.

On October 15, during a major government offensive, FMLN commandos from the Usulutan area dynamited the key De Oro suspension bridge on the coastal highway, in what is considered the most significant guerrilla blow to the military in the war. Medrano said that in some attacks on small outposts they have been able to overrun enemy positions and capture prisoners and weapons.

"Since December we have recovered almost as many weapons as in all of last year," he said. He added that prisoners were given medical treatment if necessary and released unharmed after a few days.

Independent sources with access to intelligence information confirmed Medrano's identity. Medrano said he was a leader of the guerrilla organization, the Revolutionary Army of the People (ERP), and a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, the policy-making board of the guerrilla coalition that includes four other organizations.

The interview was preceded by a display of marching and a formation by a seven-man squad in full uniform, including olive-drab berets. They were armed with M-16s, which seem to be the guerrillas' standard weapon.

Later, three separate columns of troops marched by single file up the steep path to the camp, exhaustion from the day's practice maneuvers showing in their faces. Most were armed. In addition, we saw dozens of peasant men with automatic weapons. They were described as militia who did not go on battle missions but guard the civilian population.

Militiamen were seen putting groups of about 30 young girls and 60 young boys through military marching and gun drill. The guerrillas had made no effort to camouflage the camp building we saw, nor did they urge us to secrecy. ✓

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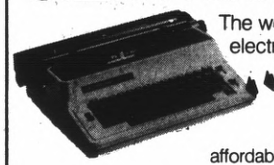

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88.1 FM

ANALYSIS

American "Intelligence" in Southern Africa

by Stuart Leavenworth

Editor's note: The blunders and exploits of the CIA in places like Cuba, Chile, and Iran have been well-documented by current sources, ranging from Harvard scholars to small weekly papers like the one you are reading. The history of CIA operations in Africa and other developing regions of the world, however, has long been cloaked in bureaucratic secrecy and is only now coming to light. Through the Freedom of Information Act (which the Reagan administration has recently been attempting to undermine) journalists are now being supplied with the sketchy details of covert CIA assistance to oppressive and racist regimes in Africa.

In this week's article, staff writer Stuart Leavenworth chronicles some of the CIA's costly, ill-considered, and ultimately bungled operations in the southern part of Africa during the past five years, and explores what missions are in store for US spies in the years to come.

Even if Reagan completely ignores South Africa during his administration, the CIA might funnel firearms into white mercenaries' hands without even informing a peon like Haig.

Events change so fast in the southern part of Africa that it is often naive for any observer of the region to predict the next upheaval, civil war, revolution, political setback or victory there. In 1976, few could have foreseen that the frontline states of Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe would be transforming themselves into non-racist, socialist nations by 1981, with growing restlessness for revolutionary action on the border of apartheid South Africa.

Not even the CIA, with what some have called "blank check authority" to investigate or intervene in any hamlet in the world, could predict—or prevent—the antiwestern Black nationalists from overthrowing both the new and ancient white governments in the area: The Ian Smith regime in Zimbabwe, and the Portuguese dictators in Mozambique and Angola were both overthrown between 1975 and 1981.

The CIA spent at least $50 million during 1976 in Angola alone, for example, training white South African mercenaries and supplying weapons, ammunition, and light-to medium-weight artillery to the South African-supported Angolan rebels. If that civil war had dragged on as long as the Vietnam war, the US would have involved itself in a massacre unparalleled in modern history.

Judging from the CIA and US policy since WWII, the past rarely is used as a foreign policy tool by the United States and its foreign operatives. Whether the tool belongs to Henry Kissinger, as it did in Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe, or to Alexander Haig, as it does in Namibia (Southwest Africa)—past failures in Africa are consistently mismeasured or ignored.

Whereas Kissinger used to make deals with the white regime of Ian Smith in Zimbabwe, Haig's ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, recently met with South African military officials, for reasons that have yet to be fully disclosed. It marked the first time in 20 years that such a highranking US official had openly conferred with the South African military machine, the largest and most dangerous in Africa.

In almost every issue, *Africa* magazine has new reports of CIA agents and former CIA agents training white mercenaries for fighting in Ovamboland (Namibia) and Angola. South Africa's invasion of Angola last August came as a "mild shock" to Secretary Haig, who refused to condemn the invasion. Many sources have even claimed that Reagan himself knew about the invasion beforehand. The situation reminds one of what southern African specialist John Marcum told a group of UCSC students this year, "South African officials tend to take their signals from US policy makers." In other words, according to Marcum, if they see a stick, they back off. If they see a carrot, they will usually ignore it.

Realistically, however, the number of carrots and sticks in Haig's bag has become increasingly depleted during the Reagan administration. South African gold prices are stable, and its nuclear technology is not only adequate, but soon will make South Africa completely energy independent (along with its advanced "coal-to-oil" technology).

Furthermore, the possibility of the US taking sanctions against the apartheid government at this point is fairly hopeless. Despite three or four valid opportunities in the last year to sanction South Africa, the US has continued to promote a policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African government through its undersecretary of African affairs, Chester Crocker.

Despite his tough talk in other parts of the world, it is becoming clear that Reagan does not have any carrots or sticks to wave at South Africa, and for this reason the frontline states on Angola, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique will be threatened more than ever before by uncontrolled "surveillance groups" like the CIA. The recent attempted coup in the Seychelles Islands by South AFrican mercenaries is just another example of the kind of dangerous and foolhardy operations this clandestine organization gets involved with. Although none of the terrorists or hijackers in that unsuccessful coup were CIA agents, periodicals like *Africa*—and even the conservative *Economist*—have documented the links between these racist mercenaries and the CIA.

As we move on in the '80s, don't be surprised if these types of CIA-inspired events are repeated throughout the region.

Even with all the facts, figures, personal accounts, and informed analysis that the CIA's activities have inspired, t he question still remains: Why is the CIA in southern Africa any more diabolical than the CIA in El Salvador, the KGB in Afghanistan, or the SDECE (France's "intelligence" service) in Algeria? CBS news reported three weeks ago that the highest ranking general in Vietnam (Westmoreland) admitted that the CIA had doctored classified reports of the Vietcong's military strength in Southeast Asia. The CIA, according to Westmoreland, told President Johnson before the Tet Offensive that the Vietcong numbered "a mere" 285,000. In actuality, the Vietcong consisted of well-over 500,000 well-trained soldiers at the time.

If the CIA can intentionally misreport facts in Vietnam, with the entire world press and the so-called "international" institutions watching, what will prevent them from misreporting the strength of Black guerillas in South Africa who are generally ignored by the media machine? If Harry Truman's own covert creation can reverse the course of an indecisive US policy in Vietnam by painting white-out over a few documents, what will stop them from providing computer technology to the South African government so it can downplay media coverage of military operations in Ovamboland?

The answer is very little, if US policy continues on its present course. As the strength of the "Azanian liberators" grows, it is practically certain that Reagan will supply covert aid to the South African government. Even if he completely ignores South Africa during his administration, the CIA might funnel American firearms into white mercenaries' hands without even informing a peon like Haig. They have done it before. They will do it again. ✓

Azanian Liberation

At The Crossroads of a Bloodbath

by Thabo Moeti

Why is it that events in one part of the world receive more attention than the events in another? Could it be that the color of a people's skin has something to do with it? When one considers the attitudes of current US foreign policy makers and the media which service them, the answer is plain to see. It is almost as though some warped scientist of American liberalism has dispensed one set of priorities for dealing with the political problems of Europe, and another set of priorities for dealing with places like Central America, South America, Asia, and Africa.

Take, for instance, the situation in Poland. How different is Poland from South Africa? The martial law in Poland has led the politicians in Washington to take a hard-line stance and impose economic sanctions on the communist government. At the same time Alexander Haig and Undersecretary of African Affairs Chester Crocker turn around and talk about "constructive engagement" with the military rule of the white racist minority of South Africa.

Martial law has been in existence in South Africa for the last three centuries. There are more political prisoners in South Africa today than there are in Poland. Now, don't be mistaken. I am not condoning what is going on in Poland. I know from personal exeperience what it's like to be arbitrarily arrested without trial. The South African government is not democratic, but rather mobacratic, rule by the mob, where violence is the order of the day.

Following President Reagan's State of the Union address, in a talk with Dan Rather of CBS, Reagan defended the United States' foreign policy towards South Africa by saying that South Africa is an ally that cannot be abandoned. He claimed that South Africa fought on America's side during World War II. My grandfather also fought in that war. His reward for fighting was a bicycle with a "Hitler" tag on it.

I would like to mention that many white Afrikaners in power today *did* fight on the side of the Nazis.

In 1936, Hendrik F. Verwoed, then editor of the *Transveler*, wrote that there was a close resemblance between the views of the Afrikaners and the Nazis with respect to "the seriousness of the Jewish question..." This was a year after teh SS Stuttgart brought 500 Jewish refugees to South Africa. During 1941, Verwoed was accused by the English media of falsifying news reports to promote the German cause. At that time the Afrikaners hated the British, and were opposed to fighting for the allied cause.

Recently, under what the South African government terms "National Strategy" in a "total war situation," (against 85 percent of the nation's population), a report was prepared for Prime Minister P.W. Botha. It listed all fields of economic activity, public service, media, education, and religious and cultural practice under forms of strict governmental control. The report brings memories of Hitler's tactics. Already the government has succeeded in implementing a wide range of legislative and administrative measures aimed at the control of extra-parliamentary activities. This thrust has been marked by a swift transition of decision-making from legislative and judiciary institutions to ministerial control. For example, today any Black child who wants to go to a white college to pursue a discipline not offered in a Black college has to apply for ministerial consent.

Because of the 1976 uprisings in Soweto and other urban centers, and the rising strength of the oppressed Blacks, a preventive detention clause was inserted into the Internal Security Act of 1976. It contains clauses which provide for "preventive detention and the detention of potential state witnesses" in political trials. The act also empowers the Minister of Justice—South African policies are filled with institutional ironies—to serve banning (house arrest) orders on anyone who, in his opinion, "engages in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the security of the state or the maintenance of public order."

People under banning orders are not allowed to leave their homes between 6 pm and 6 am. They cannot be in the company of more than one person at a time. They cannot attend any social or political gatherings. They cannot leave their magisterial areas without written permission from the regional magistrate. And they have to report to their nearest police stations once a week. Banned people are prohibited from communicating with each other and they cannot be quoted in the media.

This is one of the many laws which has been used against resurgent militant and legal Black opposition. At the end of 1976 only 30 people who were involved in labor organizations were banned; in October 1977 more than 22 Black Consciousness leaders were banned, including a Black newspaper, *The World*.

"The time comes when there are only two choices—submit or fight."

photo by Thabo Moeti

Shortly after the head of the racist Nationalist Party, P.W. Botha, assumed premiership in September 1978, he visited Soweto, the huge Black township outside Johannesburg.

That was history. It was the first time since the settler regime occupation that a South African prime minister visited Soweto, the largest ghetto in South Africa. It was during this visit that Botha, in front of an assembled Black audience, who came out of sheer curiosity and not loyalty, announced "We are all South Africans," giving the impression to many inside and outside the country that Blacks like myself have been denied basic human rights for centuries would have an opportunity to participate more broadly in South Africa, our own land.

Although Botha has made these conciliatory utterances, under the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and the Group Areas Amendment Act, every movement and action of a Black South African is rigidly and strictly regulated. Together these laws define which Blacks can reside in "white" areas (not downtown or suburbs, but satellite townships or ghettos 20 miles outside the towns and cities) and under what conditions. Everyone in Azania knows that Black families have been permanently separated, with husbands and fathers working in urban areas and wives and children living in the reservations. Orphaned children and widowed spouses, who have no claim in their own right to be in the urban area, have been deported from "white" areas into their homelands, places in most instances they have never seen before.

Examples of the historical resentment to the dehumanizing pass laws and influx controls can be found in the constant protesting of these laws by civil rights organizations, striking workers, and the general population at large. The 1960 Sharpville riots, the first violence in Azania which gained international attention, was caused when 69 non-violent pass-law protesters were shot in the back by South African riot police as they fled. Sharpville is the town I grew up in. I was eight years old at the time of the riots.

Many South African Blacks reject white South African liberal views because they mislead the Blacks into thinking that most whites are liberal and will in the long term come to see the rightness of the Black cause, and at the same time thank the Afrikaners for being in power. Today there are a whole range of areas in the white community in which financial and other resources are being mobilized which do not manifest themselves legislatively. After the 1976 uprisings, the white population mobilized into defensive organizational structures for civil defense and received tremendous financial boosts. In addition, through television, radio, newspaper, and schools, and the use of Youth Preparedness Programs (like Hitler's *Jugend*), the racist government has increased the use of propaganda about the war and the need for military action. A clear example has been their recent terrorist incursions into Angola, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

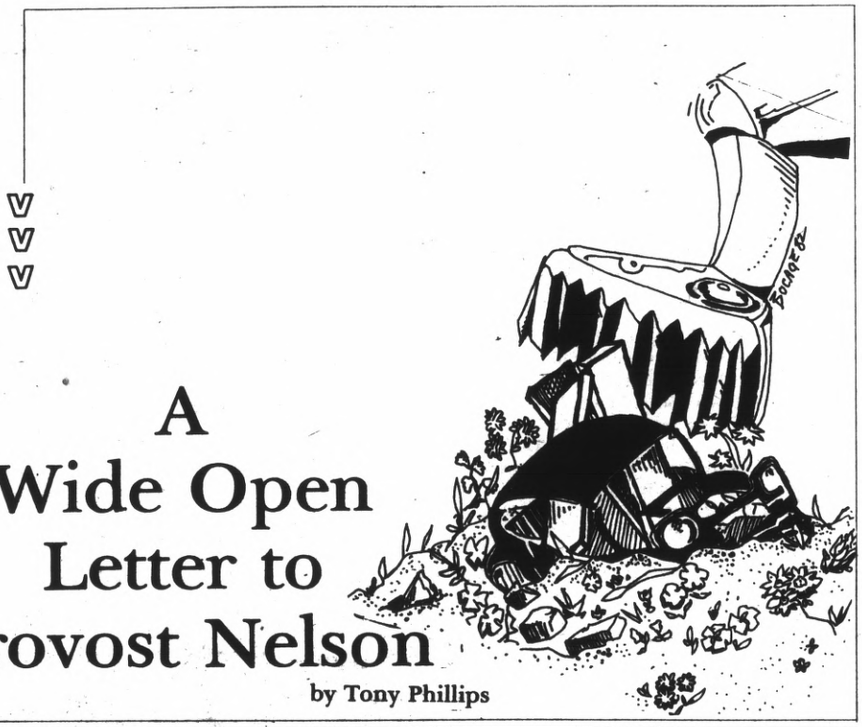
In the early '60s when the Pan African Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC) were outlawed and went underground, there was only one underground railroad. Those rebels knew that the time comes in the life of any nation when there remain only two choices—submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa. We shall not submit and we have no choice but hit back by all means in our power in defense of our people, our future and freedom..." When that decision was taken and plans subsequently formulated, the PAC and ANC heritage of non-violence was still with them. But the intransigience of the minority white government has made it clear to many Black South Africans that the country is drifting towards a bloodbath.

All these decisions to switch to political violence were mad with understanding that civil and racial peace would be more difficult than ever to achieve. However, it has been very difficult for planners to think otherwise; all the non-violent campaigns were marked by violent suppression, killings and banishment by the South African government.

Main targets for destruction by the African nationalists were foreign capital installations in South Africa, ones linked with government buildings, telecommunication lines, power plants, and other symbols of oppression. This approach has been met with mass executions and torture by the South African government.

In the face of this response, many Africans have decided to drift away from sabotage to guerrilla warfare. Blacks who are committed to the armed liberation struggle, it makes no difference whether there is going to be a great bloodshed; our country has already been dredged in the blood of Africans. ✓

Note: *Henry Issacs, a high official of the revolutionary Pan African Congress, will be on campus Friday, Feb. 5, at Oakes 105, (4 pm) and the Porter College Dining Hall (8 pm).*



A Wide Open Letter to Provost Nelson

by Tony Phillips

Dear Provost Nelson:

We have never met, though we certainly had occasion to do so. Had you given me a call last summer before the removal of "the ivy-covered hulk of a Model T Ford which stood serenely in the College V quad" (I quote Regis W. Goatlips), I could have saved you much of the subsequent grief. This would not have been hard to do, since my name is or was engraved on a brass plate on the back of the car, and my number is in the campus directory. I would have said something about the likely flap over the takeover of C.P. Cranch Garden, since I was "its most faithful tender" (this from the plaque). But I would first have sung its history.

It began with the arrival of the University Shrubbers, in the spring of 1973. The bay tree in the corner of the quad, as well as a couple of the oaks, were undoubtedly sick and the prognosis was not good. By the time the saws were through, the prognosis was decidedly worse. The residents of B dorm had to look out on a topless, defoliated bush which looked like a giant camera tripod stuck in the ground by the wrong end. This Radical Limbectomy was an eyesore and something certainly had to be done. Thus, when a rejected prop from Performing Arts was left at the bottom of the hill, it was rolled with considerable ceremony across the road and into the quad. Ropes, pulleys and some ingenuity worthy of Cal Tech (masterminded by Lo Christy, a preceptor who is now in fact working for NASA) hoisted the enormous, dented, chicken-wire and cloth strip white egg into the crotch of the ex-tree. Whether it was art or still an eyesore, none of the eastside colleges had anything like it. When Christmas came around, an extension cord from a B- Dorm window provided the juice for several strings of Christmas lights, and our very own Egg Tree was wondrous to behold.
to behold.

I was living in the adjacent preceptor apartment as In-House Coordinator and Head Resident, and my three kids and I determined to breathe some life into the arid dirt beneath the Tree. We planted and tended a garden all through the spring and summer, and by fall of 1974, RAs arriving for orientation were treated to a feast of spaghetti squash. Strawberries, ornamental gourds, zucchini, poppies in profusion, oregano and thyme and wild sage from the meadow sprouted and gladdened the heart. The Tree, cheered by the attention, began to grow. In the summer Serge Smirnoff sent an official shield from his job as a ranger and I tacked it on the now thriving Tree: USDA FORESTRY SERVICE. BEARING TREE. DO NOT CUT.

The derelict Ford appeared unannounced in the fall. Or I should say that it was announced after the fact. College V had at that time more than its usual quota of residents about whom one could never make up one's mind: they were either eccentric geniuses or psychos. Noel Mapstead—another thing College V had a few years back was names—spent much of his time in the meadows making fires of dried cowpies, on which he would fire clay masks he had made from local dirt. Naturally, the campus police were kept busy. He also collected junk. Did I like this great car he found for the garden? he beamed. I must confess that I lacked conviction, but Noel rounded up some orphan pieces of motor and a steering wheel from a VW bug. Now, the college maintenance man and his work crew took a dim view of these proceedings, and before they pounced Noel wisely loaded his project onto the back of his old truck and hid it out in the Student Apartments. This was apparently not a successful hiding place. The Student Apartment manager called the cops just as a petition from Noel's supporters at College V demanded the permanent installation of the project.

Now, you must understand that the days of People's Park were not far past, and any administrator who received an "unconditional demand" from students had to consider more than usually the trade-offs between assertion of authority and avoiding trouble. The provost wisely decided this was not the place to make a stand. The students considered that this was their quad, and this was their garden, and the administration had the whole rest of the college grounds to be bureaucratically sterile and approved-artistic about. The garden, the car, and the Egg Tree stayed: sacred student turf.

But Noel was not content with the victory. Didn't I think it needed a nice border of rocks? He knew just where to get some. And so, late one night, the campus police called to tell me that a student was trying to bust the locks they put on the gates at both ends of Hagar Drive (in those days locked at 8 pm during the mass-murder years), and that he had a truckload of rocks he had dug with a pick out of the quarry, claiming that Tony Phillips had given him permission. When the sun went down, he was trapped. Once more I talked the constabulary out of busting Noel, and he returned to complete his rock and rusty-steel masterpiece. I tried my own hand at a little midnight digging and planted the car with ivy from Crown, figuring that no college administration could ever dare to mess with ivy. At the ends of quarters, dormies brought out their potted plants and put them in, whatever they were, and the nearby co-op kitchen not only had spices for their stews but their brownies as well, if Oly, the vigilant groundsman, hadn't spotted the illicit weeds first.

The car could not help inspiring theater. Visitors had their pictures taken in it, student apartment kids played in it, meditators meditated in it. It was a place to read, eat, drink, or share a smoke with a friend. I suspect that lovers loved in it; certainly many earnest last conversations broke up once-flourishing affairs in it. For birthday parties, it was hung with crepe and balloons. It was the scene of innumerable water fights and at least one snowball fight. One summer the staff of the high school cheerleaders' conferences featured it on the jacket of their album of band music for drill team which must have put it into hundreds of unlikely hands in many states. If it was indeed an eyesore—and one of the best things about it was that you could never be sure—it was alive, participatory, and our very own. It represented one of the few joys of living in the medium-security prison architecture of dorms. If you couldn't score the one fifth-floor B-dorm single which overlooked the late afternoon French Impressionism of the meadow and the woods beyond, you could look out on the life that revolved around the garden.

Well, that is all gone now, and I suppose nothing can be done about it. What I am afraid of is that another part of the story may be in back of considerable mischief-making on the part of the students, so I think it is my duty to tell you something about Christopher P. Cranch and how he came to be associated with this strange story. This is more idiosyncratic, and I blush to relate it since it was at my behest that Cranch came to College V. Somewhere during my junior year of college I came across the story of this wonderfully unpretentious figure with the striking name, and I thought then and still think that had he not lived, the history of 19th century American arts and letters would not be one whit different. Cranch was the most minor of the Brook Farmhands, who played his flute and sketched his Transcendentalist betters in some forgotten corner of the lodge. He dabbled a little in painting, mainly third-rate Hudson River school, and wrote awful poetry (if I am not mistaken, "The Last of the Huggermuggers" and "Kobboltozo" are not much remembered). When he is thought of at all, and that very little, it is for his caricatures, particularly a mildly amusing Emerson as an eyeball. He was also known to be a Good Guy. Cranch moved to Italy, where he continued to learn flute, paint rocks and rivers and poetaste on his in-laws' money. When he died of old age in 1892, he was wondering whether he should be a writer, artist, or musician.

I was taxed with the job of brightening up residential life, and decided that the dorms needed to be broken down into more manageable "preceptor houses," to which we would give funny names. Cranch came to mind as eminently suitable or two orphaned halls, the basement and a piece of the first floor of B dorm. The more I thought about it, however, the more Cranch seemed to fill the bill in solving the problem of the college with no name. Why not Cranch College? As an opening shot, the garden was named Christopher P. Cranch Garden, and was officially dedicated with hymns sung by an *ad hoc* Sunday group called Sacred Harp and a speech my me extolling the example of C.P. Cranch, all-around aspiring WASP mediocrity and good fellow. I unveiled a bust made out of gilded paper mache and installed it on the balcony overlooking the car.

Well, I'm afraid it didn't work, I think because there were rumors floating around that Alfred Hitchcock would endow a film program and we could be Hitchcock College, then that the Hearsts were going to lay some money out and we could tie into the legacy of Tania/Patty. There was plenty that was nice about both of these possibilities, and the Cranch idea was deflected. But he was still a familiar figure in the life of the college. There were Cranch Brunches, and Cranch Crunches, and Cranch Punches. The latter was featured at a Comet Kohoutek party and, true to the Cranch style, the celestial visitor proved to be unassuming. Cranch's finest moment came when he was installed behind the curtain of the dining hall so that when it was opened at the beginning of a graduation speech by retiring Chancellor McHenry, there was Cranch, gilded on his pedestal, robed, hatted and hooded. Everyone cheered and laughed and the chancellor, never turning around, happily acknowleged the accolade he thought was for him.

Finally, one day when my time at College V was drawing to a close, I was called out of my apartment to find a band of students who, at the instigation of Joe Allen, then Student Activities Co-ordinator, had put a plaque on the back of the car acknowleging the Cranch tradition and my part in it. It is the only place outside of the phone book where my name appears, and I had taken to returning to the college two or three times a year to run my fingers over the engraving. Until last summer.

I fear I have taken up much of the time of a busy man, and

If it was indeed an eyesore—and one of the best things about it was that you could never be sure—it was our very own.

V

I am grateful for your patience in this matter. I have given you the story in some detail because I very much fear what the students will do now, and I have considered it my duty to forearm you by forewarning. I think they will now make C.P. Cranch the basis of a lot of silly and tiresome things which will only result in ridiculing the provostial office and make "Porter College" a laughingstock. I think they intend to forget that the college has ever been named Porter College, and to refer to it on all occasions as C.P. Cranch College. This is a great shame, since the name Porter has been bought and paid for, and that certainly should be the name of the college. So there are some things I have heard talked about, and I think you should know about them and be prepared to do something to prevent their success:

(1) I have hear rumors of guerrilla raids on office stationary supplies, replacing it with cunningly printed "Christopher P. Cranch College" letterheads. Secretaries should be particularly wary.

(2) Be very watchful over any signs, particularly at the entrance, wh.ch say "Porter College."

(3) I have personally overheard a "Cranch Alma Mater" being rehearsed for a spontaneous demonstration at graduation. Make sure some loyalists are scattered in the crowd at all ceremonies to stamp out this nonsense.

(4) Trust no one in the college office. Monitor phone calls to make sure people are saying "Porter College" when they answer the phone.

(5) Work out a way *right now* to cash alumni contributions which come in earmarked for "Cranch College."

(6) Bill Bonnema should be briefed on the possibility of midnight raids on the statues now gracing the grounds, dressed in wetsuits and trying to pass themselves off as Israeli frogmen. Proctor Bill should be able to see through this ruse.

(7) If cars of any sort, operable or inoperable, should appear in the quad, have them towed at once.

In general, you can trust the adage that students are a fickle lot and have short memories. If you hold out, Porter will be Porter whatever they do in the short run. Please feel free to ask me for any advice—I ask only for the whereabouts of my brass plaque. ✓

Sincerely yours
Tony Phillips
College V In-House Coordinator, 1972-75
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ANALYSIS

"The university still lacks an integrated, coherent campuswide program for protecting its resources."

New Report Charges Land Mismanagement

by Lynn Meyerson

"If present UCSC land management practices continue, the campus landscape will look just like the central Berkeley campus in 20 years," says UCSC environmental studies professor James Pepper.

Pepper's dire prediction seems unlikely when one contrasts Santa Cruz's forests and sprawling meadows with Berkeley's lawns and plazas. But how are we to take nature photographer Ansel Adam's warning in the first campus plan that UCSC could become commonplace if it were managed without an understanding of ecology?

Dan Stahlman, superintendent of grounds and equipment, believes the danger has always been present. "As soon as the first building was put on this campus, it was no longer a natural setting. We try to merge the buildings and nature, but this campus is probably the hardest to maintain. It's a heck of a challenge."

But the university, as a 1981 report by the Lands Management Committee shows, has yet to establish a unified program to meet the challenge. "Despite the repeated acknowledgement of the wealth of natural resources beholden to UCSC, and the repeated call for explicit campus resource management programs, the university still lacks an integrated, coherent, campuswide program for using, monitoring, and protecting its resources."

The biggest problem, according to Pepper, is widespread vegetation clearing. This is followed in severity by substantial erosion, an unhealthy forest, and the introduction of exotic plant materials. Rapidly increasing maintenance costs and the urbanization of the landscape are also major concerns. Four current land management practices are contributing to the problems, says Pepper.

First, virtually all underbrush is being removed in the central campus area. Clearing the ground of everything but large trees is deemed necessary to provide safety (fewer places for criminals to hide) and to reduce the fire hazard. While these public-safety aims are commendable, the lack of natural underbrush dramatically increases soil erosion by removing roots and rain barriers. It also opens the area to foot traffic, escalating the erosion even further, and with time it becomes harder to reestablish new plants.

Stahlman, however, believes the brush clearing is necessary. "We don't want this place to look like Berkeley, but it has to be a safe campus, too. I'd rather have a small erosion problem that we can correct rather than sacrifice safety."

The second problem of *ad hoc* management is the practice of meadow mowing in the central campus. Done to prevent fires, it, too, has led to increased erosion. The area around Performing Arts, for example, has many patches of eroding bare ground between the patches of greenery. Pepper claims the mowing of these areas is "insensitive to the management of grasslands."

Unfortunately, the mowing is necessitated by state fire codes. Again, safety management conflicts with ecosystem management, and the ecosystem suffers.

The problems caused by the above two practices have brought about the third: turning the cleared and eroded ground into a typical suburban lawn. Lawn seems a logical answer in that it stabilizes the erosion and looks better than patchy ground. Unfortunately, when a large quanitity of natural vegetation is replaced with lawn, a whole new set of problems are created.

For instance, lawns need to be watered during the dry season. The neighboring native drought-resistant plants usually can't take the heavy watering schedule that lawns need, and so may die. Oak trees are a classic example of the phenomenon; they contract a debilitating fungus if overwatered. With water shortages projected for the Santa Cruz region, increased and unneccessary water use is a highly questionable practice.

But watering is not the only reason that lawns are a bad idea—once sown, they must be mown, adding to the campus' fuel bill. Gasoline powers mowers; and then, to add to the energy inefficiency, "fossil-fueled brooms," or blowers, are used to clean up after the mowers. The lawn program then turns from a simple "let's green this place up" program to one that wastes water, fossil fuels, and human labor.

Like Berkeley, we have lawns maintained at great expense, then cut across by unsightly foot paths. We are now three steps back from where we started—not only do we have a mess, but at a much greater maintenance cost.

The placement of the asphalt paths that extend throughout the campus was determined by the natural contours of the land. "We tried to keep the feeling of a nature walk and not do anything too radical to the land," says Stahlman. However, students tend to make their own unofficial paths if they are shorter. These add to the erosion problem.

"It would cost thousands and thousands of dollars to correct the paths," says Stahlman. Since the dirt paths are often among trees, this makes paving over them not only expensive, but damaging to nearby trees.

If those weren't enough problems for one campus, there exists still another, and one unique to UCSC: the cattle grazing program. UCSC rents out some 496 acres of its pastures to local ranchers to graze their cattle.

Heralded as a fire prevention expert's dream, the grazing program has added a superb touch of rural calm to the university and has reduced the campus fire hazard in some areas. However, the cattle tend to graze only near the salt licks. Those areas become over-grazed and erosion-prone, while making mowing, with all its drawbacks, a fire-prevention necessity in meadow areas remote from the salt licks and near the buildings which most need fire protection, such as Oakes College.

These four practices constitute much of the land management activity at UCSC. They must be changed if, as practically every planning document about UCSC insists, our primary land management goal is to preserve the magnificent wild-lands character of the campus.

Pepper finds it "absolutely ridiculous that with such an excellent science faculty, none have undertaken any sustained studies of our own campus lands." He complains that environmental studies faculty with planning and resource management expertise are not encouraged to give advice on the issue, and that faculty from earth sciences and biology haven't become more vocal about erosion and plant health.

Campus Facilities and the Campus Lands Management Committee are responsible for guiding UCSC land practices. But they are hampered by a lack of both expertise and money. According to Stahlman, the grounds department's basic job is to maintain a safe and aesthetically pleasing environment at a minimal cost, but they are constrained by a small work force (only 25 people are employed to maintain the grounds, trees, equipment, and to pick up garbage) and little policy direction from the administration.

According to Pepper, the difficulty is not that we haven't recognized the need to maintain the natural beauty of the campus, but that we don't understand yet how to do so. Instead of managing the land by shortsighted, piecemeal actions, we must plan, and plan with the desired goals in mind. We should take as one model the National Parks—Yosemite gets a tremendous number of visitors each year, but the park planners don't step in and put in lawns. There are other ways of dealing with high-density uses without removing the natural vegetation.

Pepper says that there are many possible ways of preserving UCSC's near-wilderness, but certain actions must be taken first. One is that the administration, with advice from the Campus Lands Management Committee, must formulate clear policy regarding the type of landscape desired. All subsequent land management decisions must be in line with that policy. Specific goals rather than vague ones are needed. For example, the areas that are to remain natural and those that are to urbanized must be delineated, as an important first step.

After that, Pepper's recommendations become quite

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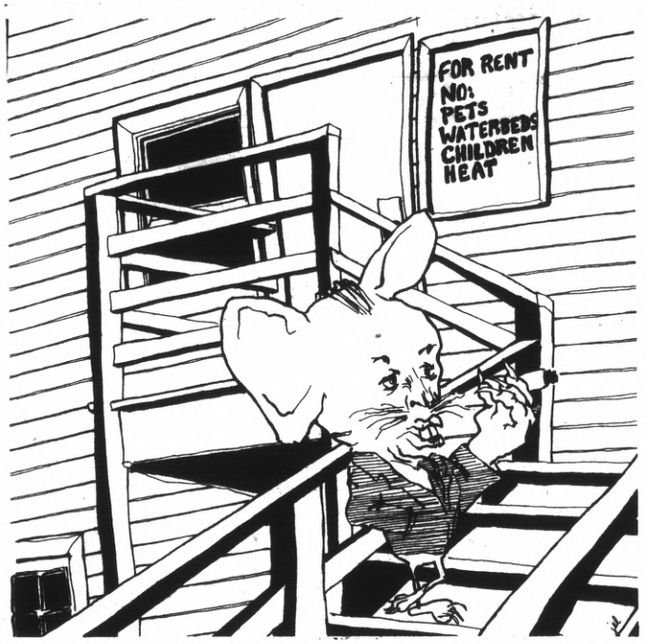
"Illegal lockouts, retaliatory evictions, threats, even physical abuse..."

Squeeze Play: The Rental Housing Game



The tide is turning in the war between renters and landlords as landlords arm themselves with the services of computer companies, property management firms, and eviction services and tenant-rights organizations lose their government funding.

by Rasa Gustaitis

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Abandoning hope of persuading her landlord to repair a broken window and some rotten flooring in the house she rented with four other business and professional people here, the frustrated tenant told him she was ready to call the building inspector. In response she got an eviction notice.

California law forbids retaliatory evictions, so there were reasonable grounds for a legal challenge. But the landlord also sent a letter warning his tenant to refrain from court action if she hoped to find another place to live. If she fought him, he wrote, he would report her to a landlord computer bank to which he subscribes, one of several offering information on prospective tenants to landlords. "I have never lost an eviction suit and have fought dozens," he concluded.

The woman, a computer programmer working in downtown San Francisco, consulted an attorney and negotiated a settlement. But she remained fearful of the landlord's threat and asked that her name be kept out of print.

Her apprehension is typical of renters who realize that their choices have narrowed today because of the shrinking supply of affordable housing and the diminished resources of tenant-support groups. While the median rent increase in sampled US cities was only 8.4 percent last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, tenants in many cities—including San Francisco, San Diego and New York—have been hit by much larger increases. The reasons include gentrification of once low-cost neighborhoods and redevelopment or conversion to condominiums, combined with increased demand from newcomers and from those who would have been homebuyers a decade ago but now cannot afford ownership.

The computer list to which the Oakland landlord subscribes, RentCheck, is a division of the credit verification company, TeleCheck Services, Inc., and one of several such services that have become available to landlords at a time when support for tenants is shrinking rapidly.

One result is that the balance between landlord powers and tenant rights has shifted heftily in the direction of landlords.

"We find ourselves now having to settle for accommodations that we would not have accepted two years ago, such as houses where furnaces have been declared dangerous," said Richard Hughes, head of the housing unit of Legal Services of Eastern Missouri in St. Louis.

Requests for help have multiplied at the St. Louis agency in the wake of soaring unemployment, layoffs in the auto industry, public aid cutbacks and the disappearance of low-income housing in redeveloped areas. Meanwhile, the legal staff assigned to housing cases has been reduced from six attorneys to three. Federal funding through the Legal Services Corporation has been cut 25 percent for the 1982 fiscal year which began last October 1.

"We used to interview everyone who came in the door," said Hughes. "Now we are mainly taking cases where the tenant has been summoned to court, illegally evicted, or where utilities have been cut off and there are some foreclosures."

In Philadelphia, the number of attorneys at Community Legal Services has been cut from 95 to 50, and "we are tending to focus on people actually losing their houses," said George Gould, head of the housing section. People who need repairs usually are turned away, unless their case is truly serious. Moreover, added Gould, there is not enough legal manpower for appeals, which further limits the tenants' clout.

"In the last year or so, the problems have gotten worse—illegal lockouts, windows and doors removed from apartments, threats, even physical abuse," said Melinda Mayo, co-director of Tenant Action, the agency to which tenants with landlord problems tend to be steered when they call City Hall in Philadelphia.

Tenant Action, which gets no city funding and relies on the cut-back Community Legal Services, has been urging tenants to organize so that they can deal with landlords on their own. But this work, which has been conducted by Vista volunteers, may now have to slow down or stop because funding for the Vista workers also is being withdrawn, May said.

In addition, a shift of policy in public housing, requiring that tenants pay their own utilities, is expected to lead to more evictions of the very poor. In St. Louis, according to Hughes, some public housing already has been converted from large-family, low-income units to units for the elderly, or for moderate-income residents.

With community services and legal aid cut, many abuses that might have been rectified a few years notices, according to Jay Koslosky, an attorney with the California Housing and Action Information Network and with Oakland's Eviction Defense Center.

One incident that did get attention recently, thanks to the Eviction Defense Center, occurred at Oakland's deteriorating Hotel Grant. On November 3 one of the hotel's owners, accompanied by police, arrived at the building and ordered the mostly elderly tenants out, carrying what they could of their belongings. He told police the building had been occupied by squatters and that the manager had been threatened at gunpoint when he tried to tell people to leave.

Yet among those forced out—including one 81-year-old man who had lived there three years—were tenants who had receipts showing they had paid rent in advance and who insisted they had, in fact, been given no eviction notices. Doors were broken down and guard dogs installed in the lobby to prevent reoccupation.

Roger Huddlestone, co-owner of the building, told a reporter later that "we did not think we were dealing with tenants but were dealing with squatters," because he had made a deal with the manager that the building be vacated by November 1. He did not know who lived in the building, how many people were residents or where the manager was now, he said.

When they found themselves on the sidewalk, Ogis Roberson and Delaney Amstead called the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and Travelers' Aid in an effort to find help. None responded. They also called the Hall of Justice, City Hall, the county Legal Aid office, the welfare office and a local TV station. "Legal Aid did not believe us," said Roberson. "Channel 7 came, but they did not understand it."

Having no other place to go, a few of the ousted tenants stayed in cars and an all-night diner, said Roberson. Eventually they found they could re-enter the building and many did. More than two months later, some residents remain in the now-derelict hotel while Eviction Defense Center lawyers pursue their grievance.

To avoid dealing personally with tenants as they seek more income from their rentals, growing numbers of landlords are turning to property management firms, which currently are proliferating all over the country, as are eviction services. Many of these firms are run by real estate people looking for alternate ways to make a living while home sales are slow.

An attorney in the San Francisco Bay area got this explanation from the manager for a steep rent increase in the apartment building where he lives: A real estate man had come by with figures showing that the rents were below the median in the area. After the increase, the same real estate man tried to tap the owner's extra funds for a sale.

Tenants like this attorney are not without resources, unlike the residents of the Hotel Grant, and the increasing difficulties of middle-class, educated renters has given a big push to tenant activism. According to Shelterforce, an organization in East Orange, New Jersey, which helps groups organize and trains them in tenant-rights law, there are more than 50 tenant groups now in 25 states, representing millions of people. They are beginning to form statewide networks and to lobby for legislation that would benefit renters.

Leading this movement, said John Atlas, a founder of Shelterforce, are the "lifers"—people who some years back would have been future home-buyers but who now realize they probably are destined to stay renters. (Less than 5 percent of the state's people can afford the median price of homes in California today, according to one estimate).

The new groups are staking a stronger claim for the right to shelter as it collides with the right to maximize income from rents. But for the housing wars' marginal survivors like those in the Hotel Grant, the picture at the moment is far from promising.

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WOMEN IN PRISON: Let Them Eat Drugs

by Kim Kupperman

I am indebted to Nancy S. Shaw for her pertinent research and socially relevant critiques on the subject of women's health care in prison. Without her work, this information would not have been available.

"Trapped in this wasteland inhabited by the sick, the drugged, and their indifferent keepers..."

—Angela Davis on prisons

After I was sentenced, I had a fainting spell that resulted in a fall. It took them four to five hours to get me to a hospital..." I was handcuffed...When I got to the County Jail, they told me I was pregnant. Nobody ever dealt with the fainting spell."

V. tells me this over the phone, 50 miles away in Palo Alto. She is talking about six months of time done ten years ago in the California County Youth Authority facility.

"At least 80 percent of the women in the receiving center at the time were told to take Flagyl. I am sure that they were experimenting with it. We were told that we'd get locked up even more if we didn't take it."

Flagyl (metronidazole) is a drug given orally to women who have the vaginal infection trichomoniasis. The Boston Women's Health Collective book, *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, says of Flagyl that "its safety is questionable...In no case should Flagyl be taken orally by pregnant women, or by anyone who has peptic ulcers, another infection elsewhere in the body, or a history of blood diseases or a disease of the central nervous system." Flagyl has been found to be a carcinogen.

V. tells me that she never knew whether she had the vaginal infection that requires use of this drug. The intake screening at this County Jail was comprised of questions concerning medical history. The answers went into a medical file that was never used. When prisoners entered this facility, they were examined vaginally and rectally in a search for contraband. A vaginal smear was also taken, and the results presumably added to the file. The women who took Flagyl under force of threat had no proper diagnosis of trichomoniasis. Some of these women were pregnant.

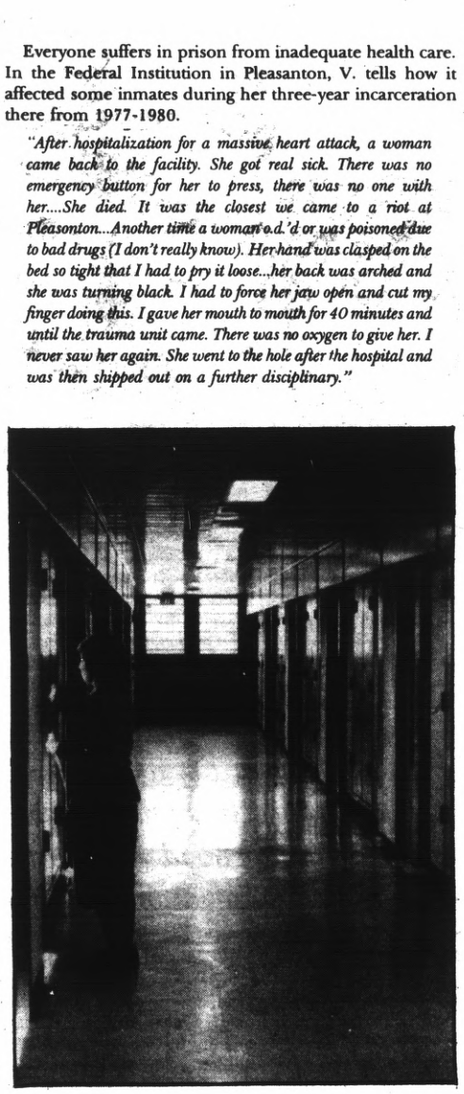
"My pregnancy was marked by depression and false labor pains, things that I did not experience with my previous child. I was given all the vaccinations and inoculations as a matter of course. I had to fight when they tried to X-ray me. I was six months pregnant. It was a hard pregnancy. I had no prenatal care or education, and the sick call was on a schedule. The women inmates there went out of their way to smuggle milk for me...Dieticians, when they plan prison menus, don't take into account the pregnant population. There are no vitamins, the environment is not conducive to good health, but it doesn't matter if you're pregnant or not. And during this time, it is one of the better times to help someone who is alone in jail 500 miles from her family... and the child didn't do anything."

V.'s daughter stopped breathing after she was born. She is now anemic. None of V.'s other children are anemic, nor did they present difficult labor. She says that it is hard to draw any conclusions due to lack of documentation; she can only speculate.

Pregnant women on the outside, for the most part, have access to air and light that women prisoners do not have. Vitamins are available on the outside, as they are not in prisons. Boredom, creating conditions such as stress and anxiety, leads to little exercise and living off commissary goods such as candy bars, jalapeno peppers, and bouillon cubes. Basic good care therefore is not available to pregnant women prisoners. An ironic situation, since society claims to cherish women who bear children, hailing the institution of motherhood. An incarcerated woman is not deemed fit to be a mother and is therefore exempt from these societal considerations. Often, her unborn child pays the price of negligent health care.

Everyone suffers in prison from inadequate health care. In the Federal Institution in Pleasanton, V. tells how it affected some inmates during her three-year incarceration there from 1977-1980.

"After hospitalization for a massive heart attack, a woman came back to the facility. She got real sick. There was no emergency button for her to press, there was no one with her....She died. It was the closest we came to a riot at Pleasonton...Another time a woman o.d.'d or was poisoned due to bad drugs (I don't really know). Her hand was clasped on the bed so tight that I had to pry it loose...her back was arched and she was turning black. I had to force her jaw open and cut my finger doing this. I gave her mouth to mouth for 40 minutes and until the trauma unit came. There was no oxygen to give her. I never saw her again. She went to the hole after the hospital and was then shipped out on a further disciplinary."



Cell block, Riker's Island.

In Pleasanton, there is not proper procedure for dealing with emergencies. No one requests the medical records for an individual when a crisis occurs. No reevaluation is done on what drugs should or should not be prescribed.

Another case at Pleasanton involved a woman, E., who was told by the general practitioner there that she needed a hysterectomy. She told him that she wanted to see another doctor. She was then brought to a hospital and the doctor there, whom she described as "arrogant," also recommended a hysterectomy. He told her that she was not entitled to a second opinion and scheduled her for surgery. The woman contacted a lawyer who intervened a half hour before the operation was to happen and told the surgeon that the inmate was legally entitled to a second opinion. The surgery did not take place that day. The third doctor, a gynecologist, diagnosed the problem as fibroid uterine tumors, which were non-malignant. The woman had never been told that she had uterine cancer or any of the other specific problems that would warrant a total hysterectomy.

While multiple pelvic exams, as well as anal and vaginal inspections, are required or women entering and leaving some institutions, at Pleasanton this was not a common procedure. V. told me that *she* had to remind the staff to schedule her for an annual pap smear. One time, a throat culture disappeared in this "hit or miss" medical system. V. had to wait 18 months to get an over-the-counter sinus pill for relief of severe sinus headaches. Once, sick with the flu, it took her four days to get a sick call appointment. "The bureaucracy of prisons is like walking into a welfare office and staying there..."

"Implicit in the random prescribing of psychotropic drugs and the unavailability of contraceptives other than the pill is the assumption within patriarchal society that women can be controlled through the control of substances that go in their bodies."

Psychotropic drugs, such as Thorazine, Elavil, and Triavil, were prescribed regularly to inmates by a psychiatrist. One woman was given tranquilizers to help her quit smoking. Intense emotional outbursts and fighting that occurred as an offshoot of drug use met with surprise and then were treated as an infraction of rules. By disciplining these women in the hole, often for action provoked by major mood-altering drugs, the depression cycle is exacerbated, adding to negative effects on health.

In addition to the use of these drugs, women who want to use birth control are almost forced to use oral contraceptives. Birth control is needed by women who are granted furloughs to visit with families as well as by women who are raped by prison guards. The United States Bureau of Prisons Regulations states: "Medical staff shall provide an inmate with advice and consultation about methods for birth control and, where medically appropriate, prescribe and provide methods for birth control."

Implicit in the random prescribing of psychotropic drugs and the unavailability of contraceptives other than the pill is the assumption within patriarchal society that women can be controlled through the control of substances that go into their bodies.

A further loss of reproductive freedom occurs when a woman enters prison pregnant or becomes so during her incarceration. Although she has a legal right to abortion, administrative delays (due to a lack of proper intake screenings that would include routine pregnancy tests) prevent a woman prisoner from obtaining a safe abortion in the early stages of her pregnancy. Some institutions make it hard or require the woman to pay for an abortion. If the woman decides to keep her child, adequate diet, regular doctor visits, good exercise, flexible work schedules, and vitamins are unavailable to her.

Liz Kantor is a doctor working in the California County Jail system in San Francisco. She is a medical director, accountable for the structure of responsibilities. Before she took this position, many non-physicians were prescribing medication, there was no intake screening (a procedure that can help recognize problems and prevent emergencies), and there was no alcohol withdrawal program. Medics, not gynecologists, did pelvic exams. Generally there was a lack of clear, consistent policies. Kantor has been working to change all this, but "No matter how many rules and policies there are, they're only as good as who carries them out."

Because of doctors like Liz Kantor, pregnant women can get a special diet which includes more milk and a mixture of vitamin and iron pills. The most common problem that Kantor cites is the ten to 15 pound weight gain experienced by most women in prison, due to a lack of physical exercise

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Seize the Time: A Group Interview

Three women students, Ellen Matsumoto, Sharon Waldron and Nancy Clarke Williams, are organizing two evenings of open discussions on the social and political movements of the last two decades. The discussions will be called *Seize the Time: Reflections on Politics and Personal Life,* 1960-1982, and they will be held on February 10 and February 24 at 7:30 pm in the Oakes Coffeeshop Lounge. The first discussion will focus on the years 1960-1970, the second on 1970 to the present. Participants include Marge Frantz, Josie King, Bettina Aptheker, Wendy Martyna, Nancy Shaw, Rayna Rapp, Roz Spafford, May Diaz, and others. The discussions are part of a group project initiated in Nancy Shaw's class, Women and the Color Line, and will examine the individual experiences of women in social and political movements of the recent past. All who attend are invited to share their experiences and reflections on old times, and their visions of the future.

The women who developed the idea for these discussions are interested in exploring why mass political movements occur, or are visible at certain times but not others: How, when, why, and by whom is some action named a movement? In addition, participants will discuss how it is possible to make political activism part of one's everyday life.

The following is a group interview conducted with three women who initiated this project.

Nancy: The first time we discussed the project was the day Sharon and I went to a panel at the Women's Studies conference which featured some of the women from the first women's liberation groups in Berkeley.

Sharon: And we were both disappointed.

Nancy: I remember it was confusing for you because they kept rattling off names of organizations—the SDS, the FSM, the VC, the NLF, the ACLU, the ADA, the UFW—names that weren't familiar to you. And that wasn't the first time I had talked with someone not so far from my own age who had so little information about this period, through no fault of their own.

Sharon: One of the reasons I'm interested in this project is because for me the sixties were hidden, or given negative connotations. I feel like in the lie you can see the truth.

Nancy: You've really opened my eyes to the fact that nothing was taught in schools about the political movementsof those years. I just assumed that those years were part of American history, that they couldn't be ignored. But none of it was taught. It's frightening.

Ellen: I remember some things because we lived in Watts during the Watts riots and we would take off and go to my aunt's house on the weekends, and just be terrified for everybody. We'd watch the National Guard go by. But I didn't know that 22 people died in Watts.

Nancy: Did you have a sense of why it was happening?

Ellen: My Mom and Dad told us that people were very dissatisfied. We weren't doing that good either! We were the only Japanese people on the block, that is, the only non-Black people on the block, and my Mom just said that people were really dissatisfied and that it was a dangerous time for us to be here, so we would take off.

Nancy: When Washington burned in '68 I remember that from where I lived you could see the smoke coming up. It was the spring that Martin Luther King was killed, and I was standing in the street where I lived and seeing the smoke rise. Everything seemed very quiet that day. Even though this was a conservative, all-white neighborhood, people were shocked and set back by this.

Sharon: The Black Panthers were in New Haven, where I grew up, and I hear about it as a big thing now, but all I remember is that we couldn't go to the movies that day because the Black Panthers were coming. I thought, well, who the hell are they? I thought maybe they were a rock band or something. And the point is, that happened ten minutes away from my house and I didn't know about it.

Nancy: I sometimes get a feeling of craziness because, during the years of the anti-war movement, not only I but my whole family was involved. Everyday life in our house was centered around the movement. Since my family was so completely involved in it, the movement is part of my personality, my personal history, and my assumptions about the world. A couple of years ago I took a friend of mine up to People's Park in Berkeley, and she didn't know what it was. Our two realities were completely different. It was as if those years had somehow never existed. It was a scary to me to realize that this person, with whom I share so much, including political commitments, had no notion of the events that I call history, events that played so large a part in shaping my world view.

Sharon: Is it just nostalgia though?

Nancy: You mean The Good Old Days? No, I want to talk about the mistakes we made too. But I want movement history to be public knowledge. It's not a romantic sense of wishing I were back there, but a sense of denying that history is like being told, for instance, some members of my family never really existed.

Ellen: And it's not nostalgia because it isn't dead and gone. That's another one of the lies. I know the Asian students on campus have never stopped being active. We have to make a lot of noise because we're so de-legitimized by the rest of the campus. I can see why movement history is easy to romanticize, though, because when you're involved in political activity it's like you're in a whirlwind. In terms of the political work we're going to be doing in the '80s, I'd hate to see women, especially Third World women, remaining in the same kind of roles they got stuck in then.

Sharon: And if we lose that history we have to always be starting over.

Ellen: It takes a conscious effort to keep that history. I know Third World people transmit their history generation to generation. My family always tried to keep the Japanese internment camp history alive, as much as they could. There's a history and tradition of resistance in this country and as students it's our responsibility to keep that tradition alive, even though so much in our society tries to deny it.

WOMEN'S CLIPS

"Women's Quips?" "Her Stories?" "Feminews?": These were some of the names offered me on Tuesday afternoon by a symnpathetic production staff. They had just been told that no one had yet entered the "Rename the Women's Clip" contest. The mailperson had come and gone, empty-handed. "ButI can't let my reading public down," I said. "Well,then, why not just use the simple and catchy 'Read This!' instead of atide." I glared at the production assistantt who said this. "Look, your problem is that you didn't off er a free t-shirt, like the *Good Times*," the proofreader quipped. "How about this week if I offer to mend their socks?" I retorted. "Throw in a free pizza, and I'll enter it," said an anonymous voice from the next room. "Listen, it's midterms week, spring has returned for a few days, and, anyway, postage has gone up." They all tried to comfort me. "Give them another week for submissions, and if you don't like what you get, *we* can re-name it. I grimaced at the many awful or awfully creative possibilities.

So then, turn those submissions in by next Tuesday, February 9,and claimthat fame so readily offered you here. I will even throw in my old summer camp t-shirt, if you'd like.

In celebration of Black History month, the women's section invites Black women writers to share their energies in helping compose and edit a special section devoted to Black women's history, both personal and collective. If you would be interested in writing for this special issue, to be published February 25, please call 429-2430 and leave a message for Beth or Kim, or attend the next Monday night meeting, at the Stonehouse.

Would ovulatory thoughts be the feminine counterpart of seminal ones? Much attention has been paid to women's fertility cycles recently by contraceptive researchers. At the Monnell Chemical Sense Center in Philadelphis, researchers have discovered a ling between women's cyclic variations and variations in sulphur compounds in their mouths. Soon, an at-home test, similar to the litmus-type color test, may be available. More data is still necessary.

If you would like to become more aware of your fertility cycles, and become more responsible for your own contraception, the Santa Cruz Women's Health Collective is offering two February classes on fertility awareness. The classes will be held on Thursday or Sunday evenings. To pre-register, call 427-3500. If you are considering using the mucus method, please take this class, or seek the advice of a natural birth control counselor. The natural birth control books available on bookstore shelves are often subject to small, but not minor mistakes. A common mistake found in some of these books is that sperm lives only up to three days in a woman's body, when in fact it can live up to five days there. I have known of a few pregnancies which attest to this error.

Finally, on a lighter note, there has been recent testing of a male birth control drug that could be administered as a nasal spray. So far, researchers at Vanderbilt University have found the spray a little too effective. Side-effects such as impotency, loss of sex drive, and even loss of facial hair have been reported. If the spray does become perfected, you might someday be able to ask a man, "Is that asthma spray in your pocket, or are you just happy to see me?"

Beth Rose and Elise Ficarra are two UCSC students who have been working on the video documentary, "Abortion in America." The documentary will tell the stories of women who had to get illegal abortions, between 1920 and 1970, and the personal costs they paid. At this time, they are seeking a greater representation of Black, Asian and Chicana women. If you are willing to be interviewed about your abortion, or know someone who died from an illegal abortion, call Beth or Elise at (408) 425-4943.

Members of Women and the Color Line, an Oakes 63 course taught by Nancy Shaw, are proud to present a special film series dealing with different aspects and issues in the lives of Third World women. This five-week series starts on Sunday, February 7, with *Into the Mouths of Babes* and *South Africa Belongs To Us*. On Valentine's Day, three films exploring women's culture, *Quilts in Women's Lives, Fanny Bell Chapman: Gospel Singer,* and *Mitsuye and Nellie* will be shown. A special performance by local singer Pat Smith will follow. On February 25, the lives of younger Third World women will emerge in *Simplemente Jenny, Flashettes,* and *Beauty in the Bricks*. On February 28, the films *Luisa Torres* and *Fundi* will present ways of living that encourage growth. The series will end on March 7 with *Women and Arms,* a poignant documentary of the Nicaraguan women who fought and died in the revolution. The films will be shown at Oakes 105 at 2 pm every Sunday. Admission is $1.50. Free childcare will be provided, courtesy of Men Against Rape,with advance reservations. Call 429-2814 between 9 am and 12 pm on Wednesdays, and ask for Debbie.

City on a Hill—4 February, 1982

ARTS

Good, But Not Great

Sucked In By The Tubes

by Richard von Busack

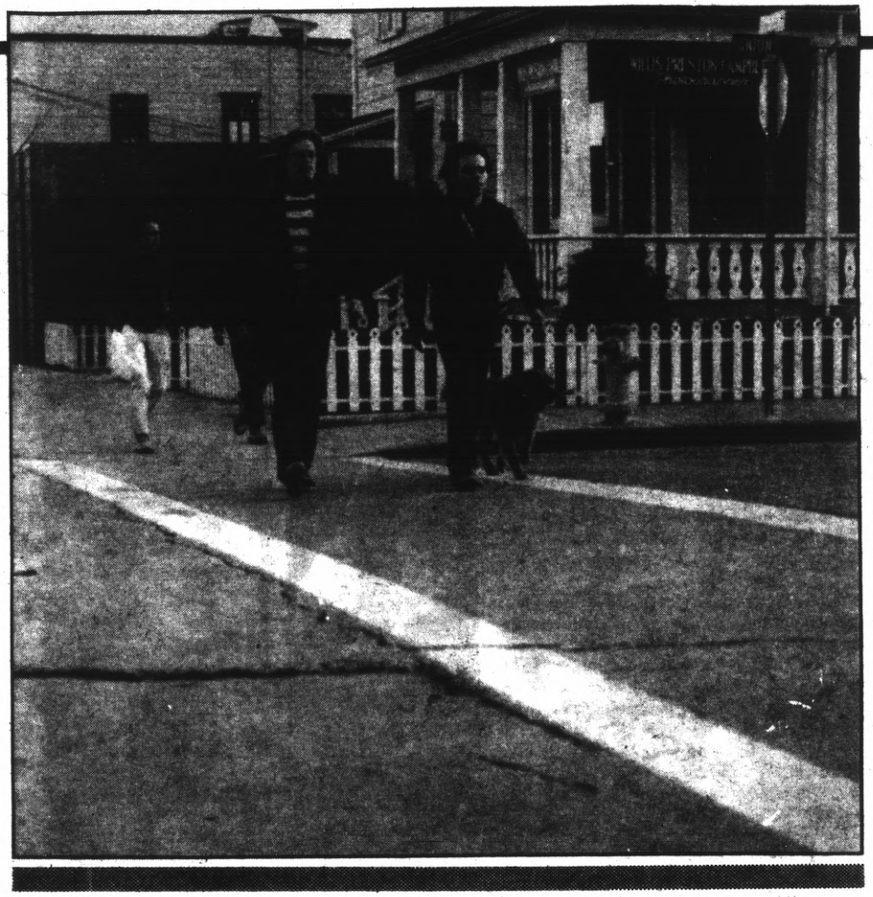
The sold-out audience at the Catalyst ate up the Tubes' two-hour set last Wednesday night, but a Santa Cruz audience is so starved for rock untainted by jazz that they could afford to overlook the weak spots in the show. And there were many weak spots. For one thing, the Tubes have made a drastic change in their style of music, from avant-garde/novelty music to more straightforward heavy metal balladeering. The band's tempo has slowed and Fee Waybill's vocals have risen in pitch so that at times the new Tubes reminded me unpleasantly of Ambrosia, Firefall, Kansas, and that lot. Moreover, their new material is pretty weak—an example is "Sushi," from their new album *The Completion Backwards Principle,* a dopey heavy metal jobber based on the old gag about what-smells-like-fish-but-isn't? The Tubes were once famous for their spectacular stage show, but this, too, is a casualty of the '80s. The lonely remnant is Fee Waybill's penchant for changing his clothes; Waybill started off in a K-Mart jogging jacket and sweatband, donned a 49ers helmet (wild applause from the crowd) and stripped down to a leather jockstrap for a sadly truncated version of "Mondo Bondage," one of their best songs.

The Tubes did have their share of good moments; unfortunately, these mostly consisted of their older songs. Like "Mondo Bondage," their version of "La Vie En Fumer" was short, but to the point. Waybill sang in a trenchcoat for this, possibly, the best rock song about smoking ever written ("If I were you I'd try to get away/For your life is smoke and the world is my ashtray.")

Part of the reason for their success is their drummer and keyboard section; the Tubes; Prairier Prince is one of the best drummers in the business. I'm a sucker for a band with good keyboards, and the Tubes' Vince Walnut and Michael Cotton are right up there with Jean-Jacques Brunel (of the Stranglers) and Edwin Jobson and Bryan Ferry of Roxy Music.

The Tubes rounded off up their long set with their cover version of the Beatles' "I Saw Her Standing There" and a rousing rendition of their old glitter-rock satire "White Punks On Dope," which still had a lot of its original tickle, even after all these years.

The fact that the Tubes played here December 7 and returned this last Wednesday makes me think that they're going to join the Lloyds, the Cool Jerks, and Chain of Fools as a house band at the Catalyst. Even more important than this, though, (if it does come to pass) was the proof that there is an audience in Santa Cruz for rock, and that they'll turn out to see a half-way decent band if it's presented to them. Anyone for X? ✓



The Tubes tour the town prior to their sold-out show at the Cat.

photo by Mike Kay

"We Couldn't Stop Dancing"

High Plains Drifters

by Sean Higgins

Sukay appeared at Kresge's Town Hall last Thursday night, playing a repertoire of songs from a deep, rich lode of traditional music in the Altiplano region of South America (Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and the northern regions of Chile and Argentina). The music they performed is called the traditional music of the Altiplano—yet it is essentially a hybrid of native American pipes, horns and other woodwinds along with various string instruments intoduced by the Spaniards. Over 150 people were turned away after waiting outside in the rain, but those who packed the Town Hall were treated to an inspired performance (those who didn't could listen to the live broadcast on KUSP). The music Sukay plays is enchanting, haunting—even spine-chilling. The groups members take turns at the pipes and guitars and supplement these with almost 25 other instruments, many of which are ancient: the *antara, sica, sampona,* and other types of panpipes; various notched flutes, which differ in size and tuning, such as the *tarka,* the *kena,* the *choquella,* and others; and a selection of drums, tambores, and rattles. The period of the Spanish conquest and missionary settlement led to the fabrication of native string instruments, most prominently the *charango*—a mandolin-like instrument, fashioned from the shell of an armadillo.

Interestingly enough, two of the members of Sukay are not South American. Edmond Badoux, originally from Switzerland, was a member of the group Los Quinchamali when he met his wife Quentin, a New Yorker, at a folk festival in New York. After travelling for 15 months in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru, to research the music of the Altiplano, they formed the group with two Bolivians, Javier Canelos and Gonzalo Vargas. Javier has collaborated with several other groups, playing at festivals, helping as a session man with other groups, and generally promoting the study and appreciation of Andean music and fine Aguardiente (Javier claims that it also helps to get drunk—in the true spirit of festivity—to play and appreciate this music fully...). Gonzalo Vargas was born in Tapajkary, a small Bolivian village that still preserves the language and musical traditions of the past. He has performed with many Bolivian groups, most notably Kanata, which has recorded several LP albums, and contributed immeasurably to the compilation of Bolivian folk music. Gonzalo is also the one who helps the other group memblers with their Quechua—as this is the language in which a great many of the songs are sung. The Quechua language is spoken by many of the people in the Altiplano (which once formed a part of the Inca empire). "Sukay" itself is a Quechua word meaning "to open up the earth and prepare it for planting."

Sukay "seeks to foster a growing awareness of these cultures and share with audiences the beauty and mysteries of ancient civilizations." They have succeeded all across the continent, with shows and concerts from the Lincoln Center in New York City to the Vancouver Folk Festival. They certainly reached the audience at UCSC, not only with their rousing music, but with the rapport they established with the audience early on. Sukay did emphasize that this music is wholly for the enjoyment and participation of all—as is the case in the festivals, weddings, and even workplaces where these songs originate—, so they asked the crowd to join in clapping and dancing. Many people were dancing. Many people were dancing until a fire marshall made it known that the show would not be able to go on unless people were sitting in their chairs or standing still. Unfortunate. In any case, it was a stirring event, and even the officials couldn't keep a group of small children (and one dog) from dancing in the aisles.

While the group does not play many overtly political songs, as is the case with many South American groups (Quilapayun, Intilllimana, Los Jaivas, to name a few), they did sing of the methodical extraction of wealth and women from the Altiplano by imperialist Spanish and North Americans.

Sukay announced that there is a festival of traditional Latin American music (with dancing permitted) shaping up for sometime this June at Berkeley. Although plans are still nebulous, they hope to get together with several other groups and, in the meantime, would like to hear from people who would be interested in or would have ideas about this kind of festival. Sukay can be reached by writing to: Sukay, 3902B, 24th St., San Francisco, 94114, ✓

It Gets My Goat

by Regis W. Goatlips

"No one likes us
I don't know why,
We may not be perfect, but heaven knows we try
But all around, even our old friends put us down
Let's drop the big one and see what happens."
I Randy Newman, Political Science

Bad mouthing the country that bore you never pays, or so I learned from a blue-haired fifth grade teacher at Eagle Rock Elementary. Mrs. Birch used as her Instructional Media Module an egregious little tale entitled "The Man Without A Country." In case you were raised by hippies, you won't recall this monstrous little bonbon about a severe miscarriage of justice inflicted upon a man who, in a fit of pique, wished aloud that he would never hear another word about the United State of America. This simple request (quite reasonable to victims of Reagan's recent state of the union address) caused the man responsible to be imprisoned by a Draconian judge in a naval hulk, where he would never be allowed to hear news from America as long as he lived.

The proceeding is a public service message for my co-collegiates who are heading to Europe this summer. They try in vain to detect a shred of envy in me (and I know where I'm well off..I'll be right here, washing dishes at Sambo's and having a great summer while they dodge Red Brigade knee-capping squads) as they describe the sights they'll see, the places they'll go, and the Euros they'll swive—this last playing no little part in their guided fantasies, thanks to decadent European cinema. Warning them of the chilly reception they're bound to receive is like whistling to the deaf; the Euros have this fantasy that our president, in the words, of Nat Hentoff, is "a crazy old man who wants to level the continent from the Bay of Biscay to the Urals." And they'll make no bones about taking it out on you, the tourist. So to show that I have no resentment and even the slightest desire to tour Europe, my staff of translators and I have compiled a series of

photo by Mike Kelly

phrases suitable for travel on the dark continent. My special thanks to Sapphire and N.E., a student whose fear of reprisal against her terrible grammar is such that she wishes to remain anonymous.

1. Take this back to the kitchen and get me a hamburger.
French: *Prenez ca au cuisine et donnez moi un hamburger.*
Italian: *Reprendre questo alla kuchinare a dami uno hamburgo.*
German: *Nehmen Sie das in der kuche zurock und bringen Sie einen Hamburger.*

2. These missiles are here for your protection.
French: Ceci misselles-la sont pour vous defendre.
Italian: *Questi Racketen sono per suo vigorici.*
German: *Diese missilen find sur Ihre Protektion.*

3. These paintings are boring. Where's the nearest bar?
French: *Ces peintures m'ennui. Ou est un bistro?*
Italian: *Questo pittura sono annoito. Dov'e il piu viccinu spigorello?*
German: *Diese Bilden sind lundwilig. Vo est ein lokal?*

4. How much is that in real money?
French: Combien ca dans l'argent vrai?
Italian: *Quanti costi nei soldi real?*
German: *Wie viel ist das en echstes Geld?*

5. Take your hands off of me!
French: *Ne me touchez pas!*
Italian: *Basta le mani!*
German: *Namen Sie ere hande vom mir!*

6. You were glad to see us in 1944.
French: *Vous etiez heureuse de nous voir a 1944.*
Italian: *Siete contente di verdici nel 1944.*
German: *Sie habien zu gefreut uns sehen en 1946.*
(Note: the Germans were not glad to see us in 1944; therefore, it is a better idea to remind them of the Marshall Plan than the Late Unpleasantness.)

Fans of the cathode tube got an extra-special tidbit during the three-hour ABC celebrity roast for Franklin Roosevelt the other night. It's called partisanship. It's no secret that Defender Of The Faith, Holder Of The Mandate, and all-around man of destiny Ronald Reagan disdains FDR; so why was he consulted by the shattered remains of what once was David Brinkley as to whether FDR cursed our nation with Big Government and gave away Eastern Europe at Yalta? Since they were trucking in so many old Republican canards (I'm not referring to the presidential mummy here), why not bring up proof positive of FDR's Jewish ancestory? How about true stories of Eleanor Roosevelt's unspeakable sexual excesses in a bed filled with Red Communists? Friday's jingoistic, anecdotal mess was given the odor of sanctity by none other than Geraldo Rivera the previous night on *20-20*. Rivera urged his viewers to have their children watch the three-hour telecast. Those children who did watch it were treated to an epic slur of one of the only great leaders of our country ever had, a man who labored futilely against the damage wrought by the colossal stupidity of his predecessors, a man whose enlightenment and intelligence saved the United States in a time when the opposition party wouldn't do jack shit in the face of incredible deprivation and suffering except to make inane promises to balance the budget. It's a situation which can be mirrored in today's economic crisis, although Reagan is more of a Harding than a Hoover, a political non-entity whom it is difficult to hate because he's not quite there. The bright spot in all of this are the bromides that periodicals ranging from the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* to *Time* have been carrying during the FDR centennial weekend. They sure didn't say all of those nice things about him when he was alive... ✓

Prolific and Pastoral

Oregon Comes to the Kuumbwa

by D. Frazier May

In concert at Kuumbwa Jazz Center this coming Monday night is the acoustic musical quartet **Oregon**: prolific recording artists, multi-instrumentalists of consumate technique and emotional expression, and eclectic musical stylists.

For a performing group whose audiences have filled Carnegie Hall to capacity, the Monday night show will be an extremely rare small club appearance. And Kuumbwa's point blank seating should enhance listeners' envelopment in**Oregon's** haunting sounds.

Ralph Towner justifiably leads off the group roster. Though a gifted improvisor on piano, trumpet and flugelhorn, it is his guitar work on six and twelve string that defines **Oregon's** harmonic character. When fingerpicking, Towner is a master of expanding a chordal accompaniment beneath a solo, moving from comfortable tonal centers to airborne places seemingly unfettered by previous design, and then back again.

Towner, like the others in the group—percussionist Colin Walcott, bassist Glen Moore and wind player Paul McCandless—has a classical training, but is in no way immured in the calculations of hard technique. Always, ideas and expression take precedence. The first time I heard Ralph Towner's playing was on the 1972 Weather Report album, *I Sing The Body Electric*. Towner's solar twelve string introduces the piece, *"The Moors,"* for some ninety shimmering seconds of utterly unique playing. And with *Oregon* over the following decade, Towner's compositions such as "Icarus" and "Waterwheel," have consistently been the most enduring and fruitful improvisational vehicles in concert.

Though I have already succumbed to the writers' tendency to describe **Oregon** via Ralph Towner, by no means misunderstand: the three other players are in no way ancillary to the creative juices of Mr. Towner. Maybe the focus on Towner in interviews and articles is simply due to Towner's high visibility as a session man and touring performer, having teamed up with such luminaries as vibes deacon Gary Burton and guitarist John Abercrombie. But as a group and as individual ECM produced artists, Walcott, Moore, and McCandless are composers and improvisors of the highest stature.

Among the many styles pieced together into their own beautiful Oregonian genre is a firm commitment to free playing and group improvisations; an identification of **Oregon** as the embodiment of pastoral and ethereal New Age jazz is incomplete without acknowledging their equal commitment to the use and possibilities of cacophony, dissonance, and startlingly expressionistic playing.

Oregon will play two shows Monday, 8 and 10 pm, and sellouts are a sure bet: get your tickets early at Cymbaline Records. ✓

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Personals

Happy Birthday, Peter! You're not getting older, you're just getting sicker. Love, Diane.

MARK LEIBOVITZ YOUR MOM IS PROUD OF WHO AND WHAT YOU ARE. **HAPPY 21st BIRTHDAY.**

Mark Leibovitz's 21st birthday is February 8th. Call him at 423-2522 and wish him a happy birthday.

PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS? Si vous voulez parlez francais avec des amis(es) ou des inconnus(es), venez au cafe pergolisi chaque **jeudi** entre 4:30 et 5:30. Venez et parlez!

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Prison Health Care continued

and the high-carbohydrate prison diet. Each meal costs about $1.25 and the quality of the food is poor. Yet only one company bid for a contract and there is little value in criticizing the only available source of food service especially when there is a "lack of funds" for providing higher nutrition.

Most women in prison have children. The question of who will care for them, as well as the issue of separation (resulting in strained parent-child relationships), adds to stress levels among inmates. The women suffer from nervous conditions and insomnia as well. Boredom creates a situation in which women turn to food for gratification. Food purchased from the commissary is low in nutrition and high in calories. Coupled with little exercise, this makes women heavier, more sluggish, and less able to react to their environment in an active, totally coherent way.

The major changes in at least three county facilities brought about by Kantor have included intake screenings, an alcohol withdrawal program, and setting of treatment priorities according to individual needs instead of haphazard standards. Perhaps the most crucial change is the addition of a woman who cares about her responsibilities and is aware of what is happening within a system that has traditionally not worked and that still requires enormous energy to meet adequate standards.

Women who are incarcerated and experience the inadequate kind of care described by inmates or staff, documented in legal suits, articles, and reports are not being protected under the Eighth Amendment, which states that a convicted prisoner should be denied "cruel and unusual punishment." The constitutional rights of these individuals are being ignored, which implies that the civil rights of all Americans are not worth saving. In addition, the idea of rehabilitation becomes ludicrous in the light of conditions which are detrimental to emotional and physical healing. "Of course, if you think only terrible people go to prison, that solves the problem..." ✓

Land Management continued

specific. Instead of removing underbrush, only poison oak and other selected species should be removed, and the now-bare areas replanted with native low-lying drought- and fire-resistant species. UCSC faculty and outside consultants should be asked to recommend plant types that will fulfill all the campus's needs, from safety to erosion control to beauty. In no cases should non-native plants be introduced, as natives are generally better adapted to this area, and are also cheaper to maintain over the long run. Oaks, which used to abound in this landscape, should be reintroduced, with drainage and watering schedules constructed to meet their requirements.

In the meadows, the salt licks and water troughs should be rotated through overgrown areas that need grazing, thus eliminating the need for mowing (from undergrazing) and erosion control (from overgrazing). The grazing lease must make maintenance of the meadow's health a condition of the lease.

There is, of course, a need for some lawn areas, but they must be kept free of weeks by non-poisonous means, and kept from becoming trampled. This could be effected with a well-planned path system.

The redwoods, their health and future, are a story in themselves; likewise the complex ground squirrel problem needs its own treatment. They will be covered in separate articles in the future.

"If we developed a land management program which led to a self-maintaining, low-cost, low-maintenance campus landscape, this campus would make a significant contribution to the body of knowledge on landscape management." says Pepper. "But if current land management practices continue, expect more lawn, more erosion, and a more suburban atmosphere, for that is where we are headed." ✓

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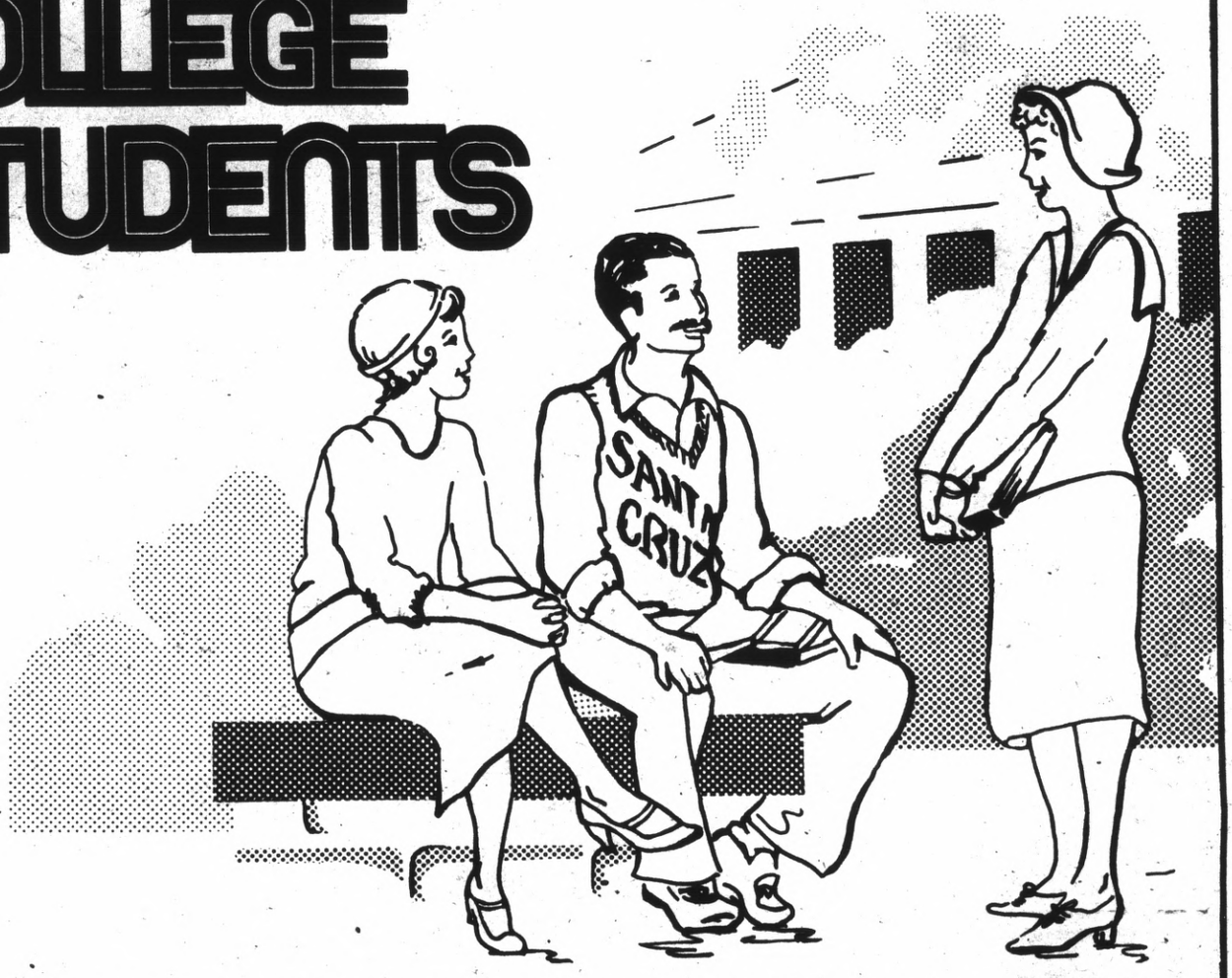

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